The New-York Times.

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NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposed Treaty with Mexico—Probable Transfer of the Negotiations to Washington—The British Emissary to the Island of San Juan—Miscellaneous News.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

The private secretary of Señor LERDO left New-York on Tuesday last, as bearer of dispatches from Señor MATA to his Government, *vid* New-Orleans. This messenger expects to reach New-Orleans in time for the steamer of the 27th inst., arrive in Vera Cruz by the 3d of October, leave again on the British steamer of the 5th for Havana, and reach this city by the middle of October.

Mr. MCLANE anticipates leaving for Vera Cruz on the 22d of October, unless negotiations shall be transferred to Washington, as urged by Señors MATA and LERDO upon President JUAREZ, in their late dispatch to the Government.

In the meantime, I have reason to believe that the treaty will be the subject of discussion between the parties here—not with a view to conclude a negotiation, there being no authority for that as yet, but with the hope that some plan may be devised by which both parties may be satisfied, without doing violence to the rights of either, and the treaty be signed and delivered in time to receive proper notice in President BUCHANAN'S Annual Message to Congress. Both Governments feel confident that a favorable conclusion of the negotiation will be reached.

I ascertain it to be a fact that the British Government has ordered a distinguished military commander to San Juan Island, with instructions similar to those furnished Gen. SCOTT by our own Government. Both officers go out to preserve peace, and, as their reputations are made, they can afford to prevent a collision.

Mr. JENNER, a new *attaché* of the British Legation here, is expected to arrive in the next steamer.

Secretary FLOYD has improved in health since his sojourn at Old Point Comfort.

Gen. JESSUP, Ordnance-Master-General of the United States Army, is lying very ill in New-York. His daughter was telegraphed for to-day.

It is rumored that Major CROSS has been acquitted by Court-Martial, but as the papers of the case have been transmitted to Secretary FLOYD for consideration, the rumor is a mere surmise.

Baron STOECKL, the Russian Minister, now absent in New-York, has lately had a diplomatic "set-to" with Secretary CASS, relative to the traders in Russian America and their objectionable monopolies.

A storeship will sail from Boston for Spezzia about the 5th of October. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

PERRY MCD. COLLINS, Esq., Consular Agent at Amoor River, Asiatic Russia, has arrived in this city, and expects to sail in the course of a few days on his return thither, by the way of St. Petersburgh.

It appears from his statements that American commerce at the Amoor is steadily increasing, several ships having sailed from the United States to participate this year in its rich trade. They have taken out assorted cargoes of merchandise, including cotton goods, wines, liquors, ships' stores and chandlery, all kinds of hardware, machinery, steam engines, &c. There are now on the waters of the Amoor five steamers built in this country. A Russian officer, Capt. DAVAUDOFF, at present in New-York, is superintending the construction of steam engines and machinery, to be placed in gun-boats to be constructed on the Amoor, which is navigable for steamboats at least twenty-five hundred miles. The climate is similar to Northwest Canada, and the agricultural productions about the same. The principal value of the country, as yet developed, is for its furs and minerals, but when the steam navigation shall be fully established, the trade will be immeasurably increased in other productions, and Siberia and Tartary will add their treasures to those of the Amoor country. From Moscow to the head of the Amoor, a distance of 4,000 miles, are upwards of five hundred cities, towns and villages of industrious inhabitants. The Amoor Company this year sent to the Amoor River three or four vessels with full cargoes, together with iron steamers, to initiate their project, namely, to unite the mouth of the Amoor with Siberia by a regular line of steam packets.

The present ukase of the Emperor of Russia, permitting Siberian exiles to emigrate to the Amoor, is with a view of settling the shores of that river, and developing the resources of the country. The construction of railroads is contemplated, and also lines of telegraph connecting with Moscow and other distant points.

All these movements of the Russian Government are regarded with great interest, as they cannot fail to open to American commerce a large and valuable market to many of our manufactures. Considering our diversified interests, including those of whaling in the North Pacific, and contiguous to Siberia and the Amoor, the opinion prevails that we should have a Consul-General, instead of a Consular Officer of comparatively an insignificant grade, with an insufficient salary.

The receipts of the Treasury last week amounted to $835,000; the drafts issued, to $1,158,000. The amount subject to draft is $4,405,000.

A dispatch from Old Point Comfort states that the health of the Secretary of War is improving.

Interesting from the Kansas Gold Region.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 23.

The Denver City Express of the 15th., has reached Leavenworth, bringing $32,000 in dust, the largest amount yet received in a single shipment.

RETURNS from eleven mining districts give a majority of 1600 against a State Constitution; a vigilance committee had been organized in consequence of the frequency of depredations upon property, and three thieves had already been banished.

LEAVENWORTH, Friday, Sept. 23.

The proposition for a State organization for the Pike's Peak country was defeated.

The mines were yielding more abundantly on account of an increased quantity of water. The Bayou Salade mines were realizing from an ounce to one hundred and fifty dollars per day.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 23.

Late advices from Marshall, Texas, state that President FOWLKES, of the Southern Pacific Railway, has made a final settlement with the new Company and creditors, and obtained full possession of the road, and that the work will be recommenced immediately.

Monument to Revolutionary Patriots.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 22.

The 205th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Chelmsford, Mass., was observed, yesterday, by the dedication of a granite monument, erected to the memory of those patriots of the town who lost their lives in the cause of independence. The exercises consisted of an address by Dr. WILLARD PARKER, of New-York, and a procession and dinner, at which sentiments were given and appropriate speeches made.

Murder in Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER, Friday, Sept. 23.

BRIDGET RILEY, who for some years has been employed in factories here, was found this morning, murdered, in the lower part of the city. The body was shockingly mangled. The occupants of the premises are Scotch and Irish, but denied all knowledge of the tragedy. BRIDGET was about twenty-five years old. A Coroner's inquest is investigating the matter.

News from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 23.

Monterey advices of the 13th, state that Gen. ZUAZUA was there conferring with VIDAURRI. VELEZ, with 700 men and four guns, holds Guanajuato, and had banished a number of liberals. MIRAMON was arming 4,300 men for Northern Mexico.

The International Cricket Match.

MONTREAL, Friday, Sept. 23.

The English cricketers have just arrived here from Quebec. They are in fine condition and ready to play at short notice. It has been raining all day, and the match has not been commenced. The weather is now clearing, however, and play will be commenced to-morrow.]

The Europa Outward Bound.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Friday, Sep. 23.

The R. M. steamship *Europa*, from Boston, arrived at Halifax to-day and sailed shortly afterwards for Liverpool.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Balbec*, which left Liverpool on the same day with the *Arabia*.

Sailing of the Jason from St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The steamship *Jason*, from New-York 15th, arrived at this port at 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, and sailed hence for Galway at 6 o'clock the same evening.

EFFECTS OF THE STORMS.

Great Freshets in Pennsylvania—More Disasters on the Coast—Tornado in South Carolina.

Brief dispatches appeared in yesterday's TIMES, giving accounts of freshets in the Lehigh and Delaware rivers, in Pennsylvania. This morning we have additional telegraphic intelligence, to the effect that the rise in the Lehigh has been so considerable as to almost entirely submerge the village of Mauch Chunk. The damage done in various localities must be very considerable.

MAUCH CHUNK, Friday, Sept. 23.

The heavy rains which have been falling in this vicinity during the whole week have raised the Lehigh River fully eight feet above its ordinary mark. Our streets are overflowed, the water being from one to three feet in depth, and all our cellars are flooded. Citizens are moving about in boats, saving what property they can. It is impossible now to estimate the damage, but it must prove to be immense.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 23.

The Lehigh and Delaware rivers are both rising rapidly. A serious break in the Delaware Canal at Yardleyville is reported. It is said that forty feet of the embankment is washed away.

EASTON, Friday, Sept. 23, P. M.

The damage to the East Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley Railroads has been repaired, and trains are running regularly.

READING, Friday, Sept. 23.

The flood is subsiding in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the Reading Railroad trains are now running regularly on time. All the canals are overflooded, and the boats are not able to run; several bridges are also gone.

THE RISE IN THE OHIO.

PARKERSBURG, Va., Thursday, Sept. 22.

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburg, is twelve feet deep in the channel and rising fast. There has been steady rain for the past twenty-four hours.

VESSELS ASHORE ABOVE SQUAN INLET.

SQUAN, N. J., Friday, Sept. 23.

The brig *Mason B. Davis*, of Boston, Capt. O'NEAL, from Savannah with a cargo of mahogany and palm leaf, consigned to order, is ashore six miles north of Squan Inlet. The schooner *Harrison Jones*, Capt. GANNON, from Florida, with a cargo of red cedar, is also ashore near the same place. Both vessels are bound to New-York. All hands saved.

THE LATE GALE AT THE SOUTH.

FEARFUL TORNADO IN SOUTH CAROLINA—GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

A correspondent of the Sumpter *Watchman*, writing from Mechanicsville, Sept. 17, gives the following account of a tornado which had visited that locality:

"It is our sad duty to chronicle the occurrence, on yesterday, of the severest tornado that has ever swept through this region of our country. About 1 o'clock, P. M., a black cloud, lying in a westerly direction, seemed by some inherent power to accumulate the rage of the elements and vented itself in the form of a whirlwind. Its damages commenced somewhere upon the plantation of the late Col. JOHN A. COLCLOUGH, and sweeping along in a direction from South to North, struck with its greatest fury upon the settlement of our esteemed friend and valued fellow-citizen, Col. JAMES E. REMBERT, whose well-improved and beautiful premises are literally demolished. The scene this mourning beggars all description. I could not, were I to attempt it, do justice to the real state of facts. Suffice it to say, there is not a single building in the yard or barn-yard left intact. The dwelling, which is a handsome and costly structure, is unroofed, the sash all broken out, the walls thrown out of plumb and otherwise seriously injured. The out-buildings, gin-house, screw, barns, stables, and carriage-house are all laid waste and their contents scattered broadcast over the premises. It is indeed a mournful sight to behold the wreck. The damage at this early day cannot be properly estimated, but it must be very heavy.

The labor of a life-time destroyed in a day! What a commentary upon the vanity of our possessions! I must not forget to mention that two negroes are injured, (one of them the doctor thinks seriously,) and a considerable quantity of stock of various kinds, together with all the poultry on the place, are killed. The neighbors, of course, sympathize deeply with our friends in this great calamity, and are doing all that is in their power to alleviate the distress of the family.

P. S.—Since writing the above, news has reached us that the storm extended as far as Bishopville, and several persons sustained heavy losses, though we are not informed as to what extent."

The annexed account is from a correspondent of the Columbia *South Carolinian*:

"On Friday last, we had in this section of country quite a severe hurricane. At Gopher Hill, it tore up numberless trees, demolished several carriages, and blew a pine on a kitchen in which there were thirteen little negroes, who saved their lives by seeking refuge under a bed. I understand on some of the plantations, near Bennettsville, over in Marlboro, there is not a single house standing, the wind blowing down every thing, and killing several persons, both white and black. I understand it carried a negro woman two or three hundred yards out into the field, killing her dead. In the vicinity of Cheraw, it blew down some few trees, otherwise did little harm."

THE STORM IN VIRGINIA.

The Alexandria *Gazette* thus sums up some of the effects of the Equinoctial in Virginia:

"Trees, fences, signs, and chimneys, were blown down. A portion of the blacksmith shop at the Virginia Locomotive and Car Works was blown over, and we have heard of other damage to property in this city and neighborhood. The cars on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad were delayed, waiting for the Central and Manasses Gap trains at Gordonsville and Manassas Junction, but these failing to connect, the Orange train came on through, arriving here about 2½ o'clock. The Aquia Creek steamer came up an hour later than usual in consequence of the storm, and the steamboats between this place and Washington were unable to run during the greater portion of the day. The ship *Silver Star*, lying at FOWLE & Co's wharf, parted her moorings, but was secured before she drifted off. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, the Manassas train reached the depôt here, having been detained at Kendrick's Cut, above Strasburgh, in which the water was five feet deep. The country along the line is reported to have been literally flooded."

ON THE GULF COAST.

In Mobile and vicinity, the storm was quite severe. The subjoined account is from the Mobile *Register* of the 17th:

"From all the accounts received, the storm of Thursday night was more disastrous elsewhere than here in the city. In several of the stores on Commerce and Front-streets, above St. Francis, the water covered the floors, in some instances six or seven inches, to the injury of sugar, flour, bagging, &c., which occupied the lower floor. Many of the merchants were actually engaged in removing their goods to the second stories, employing help at the rate, per hand, of $2 an hour. Other than this the damage was slight, being confined principally to the destruction of awnings, signs and window-glass, and the flooring of a number of large and beautiful shade trees.

At Point Clear nearly all the bath-houses and wharves were swept away, and the sojourners were much alarmed.

Higher up, on the Eastern shore, every wharf and bath-house, except Hudson's and Stark's, is gone.

In the neighborhood of Short's wharf, two oyster boats capsized, one called the *Sea Bird*, and two persons, names unknown, were drowned. It was only by excellent management that the steamer *Junior* was saved thumping to pieces on the beach, whither she had been blown, dragging her anchor nearly a quarter of a mile.

The steamer *Flirt*, which left for up the river about 5½ o'clock on Thursday evening, returned before daylight yesterday morning, with the loss of her chimneys."

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, by a vote of 142 to 31, have expunged the word "white" in the militia laws, which has hitherto stood a hindrance to the organization of colored military companies. This matter was debated at great length in the Constitutional Convention in 1853. There seemed to have been a concurrence of opinion in that body that there was no constitutional barrier in the way of colored men becoming members of the Massachusetts military companies; but it was contended that if the Massachusetts militia was itself a part of the militia of the United States, colored men could not be enrolled in it. The Senate have not yet voted upon the matter.

THE BOUNDARY DIFFICULTY.

Additional News from San Juan Island—Position of Affairs—Movements of U. S. Troops—Proceedings of the Colonial Legislature.

The Overland Mail brings us further particulars of the difficulties at San Juan Island, received at San Francisco by the steamer which left Victoria on the 22d August. The report of the landing of another detachment of U. S. troops on the Island is confirmed. The camp had been removed to a piece of woods immediately behind the barns belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company's station, and a company of sappers and miners was expected from Vancouver, for the purpose of erecting fortifications.

A correspondent of the *Gazette*, writing from the Island under date of Aug. 17, thus describes the condition of matters there:

I left Victoria last Saturday evening, (13th August,) on the U. S. M. steamer *Julia*, Capt. BUSHNELL, for this port, and upon arriving found at anchor in the harbor H. M. S. *Tribune* and *Satellite*, and U. S. steamers *Massachusetts*, *Active* and *Shubrick*, which, with our own steamer and the scow-schooner *Gen. Harney*, gave the place quite an air of business importance.

The *Harney* was engaged in landing a battery of eight 32-pound guns from the *Massachusetts*, which were placed "in due form" upon the ridge of the peninsula, six commanding the anchorage, the other two turned to the westward and commanding the waters beyond and in front of the United States troops. Everything on shore was quiet, and nothing had transpired of a nature calculated to provoke or threaten a landing and consequent collision.

Prompt legislative action in relation to the difficulty had been taken by the House of Assembly of British Columbia. On the 12th August the House adopted the following address to Gov. DOUGLASS:

The House acknowledges the receipt of your Excellency's communication of the 3d instant, (published in the *Bulletin* of 10th August,) relating to the clandestine invasion of San Juan Island by United States troops, and the steps to be adopted in relation thereto. Since that communication, it is well known that additional forces have been landed. The House would, therefore, respectfully inquire why the British forces were not landed, to assert our right to the Island in question, and to uphold the honor of our country and our Queen.

The House would most urgently impress upon your Excellency to enforce upon her Majesty's Government the necessity of demanding from the Government of the United States not only the immediate withdrawal of all her troops, but also strenuously and at all risks to maintain her right to the island in question, and also to all other islands in the same archipelago, now so clandestinely, dishonorably and dishonestly invaded. It is not for our country to be wantonly and insolently insulted, but redress must be demanded.

The weakness of the colony is its greatest danger, and at the same time an inducement for the repetition of similar offences by similar persons. Let it, therefore, be urged upon her Majesty's Government, that sending out colonists rapidly from Great Britain is the surest way not only of maintaining peace, but of preserving intact her Majesty's possessions. Coupled with this, the House would propose that free and liberal grants of land be given to such emigrants, after settling thereon for a certain time.

On the same day, Mr. SKINNER gave the following notice of a recommendation to embody a militia force:

Considering the critical state of political affairs throughout the world, and the position of the whole of the British Empire in relation thereto, it is desirable this Colony of Vancouver Island should not be behind the rest of the other Colonies in making such preparations as shall enable it well to defend its loyalty, should occasion at any time arrive for it; this House would earnestly recommend your Excellency to take such steps for forming such volunteer corps as may appear the best adapted to meet the above object.

On the 16th this motion was adopted, and the following debate took place:

Mr. YATES offered a resolution, calling upon the Governor to furnish the House with a copy of the instructions to the naval officers, relating to the landing of British troops on San Juan Island. He stated that the reason of his offering the resolution was that he had heard that Gov. DOUGLASS gave positive orders for the landing of troops, and he wanted to know why they had not been landed.

Mr. PEMBERTON objected to the motion, thought it an unusual proceeding, and it might be detrimental to the public interest.

Further opposition being expressed to the motion by other members, it was withdrawn.

Mr. SKINNER brought forward his motion (given above) urging upon the Governor the great importance of forming volunteer military companies, in view of the present state of affairs throughout the world, and the threatening relations existing between this colony and American officials at San Juan Island.

Mr. SKINNER was in favor of organizing efficient Military companies, and such tomfooleries as he had seen in this colony in times past.

Mr. HELMCKEN thought the boys in our schools should be taught the use of arms and the soldier's manual.

Mr. YATES remarked, it would be a long war if it was not over before the boys became serviceable.

Mr. PEMBERTON was opposed to teaching the boys anything of the sort. He was of opinion that boys learned to fight too soon already.

The motion was adopted.

The Victoria *Gazette*, 18th, says:

There is a report on the street that a "Council of War" was held at Government House on Tuesday, [18th]; the subject, the difficulties growing out of the occupation of Bellevue Island by American troops, and more particularly their avowed intention of erecting fortifications. The "war party" have taken renewed offence at the proceedings of Lieut. Col. CASEY to fortify the Island, which they declare, under present circumstances, is little less than an open declaration of war, and this Council was called at their instigation. The Council consisted of His Excellency Gov. DOUGLASS, Admiral BAYNES, Colonel MOODY, Judge BEGBIE, and Captains DE COURCY, PREVOST, and HORNBY, and very exciting speeches are said to have been made. Explanations from the United States officers were strongly insisted upon by several members of the Council, which, if unsatisfactory, then active hostilities were to be inaugurated. The final result was, that the "fire-eaters" failed in their efforts, and the previously agreed upon course of waiting orders from home was determined upon. We cannot vouch for the entire truth of these rumors and street conversations, and merely put them in print as portions of current history.

The Victoria *Colonist* of the 22d intimates that a memorial to the Queen is in preparation.

The latest report is to the effect that the American forces on the island would soon be increased to 2,000 men.

FROM UTAH.

Murder of Mr. McNiel—Discovery of a New Route to Salt Lake City.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26, 1859.

The Special Correspondent of the TIMES, writing from Salt Lake a year ago last June, gave you an interesting narrative of the experience of FRANK MCNIEL, of Louisiana, while a "prisoner of war" in Mormon hands. MCNIEL having suffered greatly by the persecution of the traitors at Salt Lake, determined, after the arrival of the army there, to remain in the Valley until he could bring to trial a civil suit against BRIGHAM YOUNG for false imprisonment. A very general sympathy was felt in the case, for the reason that it was looked upon as a *test case*; and if MCNIEL could obtain damages for his mal-treatment, there were many others who proposed to institute similar proceedings. We just learn here by the Salt Lake mail that MCNIEL was murdered in cold blood, in Salt Lake City, the night before the trial was to have commenced.

MCNIEL had received several "warnings" from different sources, that unless he discontinued his action, or, at least, ceased, his pursuit of BRIGHAM YOUNG, he would be "cut off." Being a stubborn man, not easily intimidated, he persisted in urging his case. On the night of the 8th, (the day prior to the trial,) he had occasion to leave his bed-room about 12 o'clock. As he stepped out, three men quietly gathered about him, and one, putting the muzzle of a pistol almost against his person, fired it off. MCNIEL fell, pierced by the ball, which had entered at one side, and passed out through the other. He was taken up, and lingered 24 hours, when he died. In his dying declaration, he denounced a Mormon desperado called LOT HUNTINGTON as his assassin. HUNTINGTON was arrested, and examined before the Federal authorities for the crime. The Mormons adduced such positive testimony to establish his innocence at the preliminary examination, that the Judge was compelled to discharge him. The Gentile population, generally, were satisfied that HUNTINGTON had been guilty of the crime; but a thousand precedents satisfy everybody familiar with Mormon history that none of them will hesitate at perjury to screen from punishment by law whoever has committed a crime for the "good of the Church." How long will such proceedings as these be permitted to pass unchecked?

I learn that Capt. SIMPSON, of the Topographical Engineers, has discovered a route between Carson Valley and the valley of Great Salt Lake seven shorter than the route which he had been sent up to explore. He states that the new route is quite straight, and as equally good, if not a superior road, in almost every respect, to both the old immigration line and the new line just discovered by himself. The facts of the Surveying Expedition have been reported to Gen. JOHNSTON, and it is probable that hereafter the bulk of the travel between California and Salt Lake will go by the last discovered route. The agent at Camp Floyd, of the well-known firm of HOLLADAY & RUSSELL, in the Salt Lake trade, writes, under date of Aug. 10, to Mr. BEN. HOLLADAY, who is now in this city, as follows:

Captain SIMPSON has discovered a route to California better than any yet found. There is good grass and water all the way. There will be no trouble in taking stock over it. He says that it is equally as good as the Northern route. We have a copy of his itinerary of the route, giving all the water, grass and wood, camping places and general directions. We made three copies, and gave each man in charge of H. & R.'s [HOLLADAY & RUSSELL'S] cattle a copy. Every one says that cattle can be driven over it as far as Carson Valley so late as November—that is, *to start here in November*. The longest drive without water is one day, with cattle.

Mr. HOLLADAY is satisfied that by this new route the stage travel between Placerville and Salt Lake City can easily be made in four and a half or five days.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 26.

There is little of local interest transpiring with us at present. The political campaign goes on apace, and continues to be marked by much bitterness. There seems to be no probability of an open fusion between the Republicans and the Anti-Lecompton men, but the chances are that they will fuse on the Congressional ticket, in favor of MCKIBBEN and BAKER, the last of whom is a Republican candidate. The Anti-Lecompton vote bids fair to be a large one, and MCKIBBEN will be elected if he gets the full Republican vote. He is very confident of success. C. L. SCOTT'S chances for reëlection are not so bright as they were; but still I have little doubt that he will win the race, by a very much reduced majority. The Administration State ticket certainly must be elected, if there is no hearty fusion between the elements of opposition to the Administration. There is a possibility, however, that the Anti-Lecompton candidate for State Printer, JOHN O. MEARA, may be elected.

Yesterday morning, JAMES TURNBULL, Chief of the Placerville Fire Department, and Superintendent of the Pacific Quartz Company, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. TURNBULL was highly respected by everybody in the community, and it is supposed that he committed the rash act while in a fit of temporary insanity.

WM. SPOOR, a native of Boston, and long connected with the police of that city, died suddenly in this city, night before last, of apoplexy.

OREGON.

The steamer *Pacific*, arrived here this morning, brings Portland dates to the 22d inst.

A rumor prevailed at the Dalles that Capt. WALLEN'S command, consisting of 140 well armed and equipped men, had been massacred by the Snake Indians, at Warm Springs. A private letter to Portland, says the *Advertiser*, reports this disaster, and upon Indian authority, and says the Indian agent at the Dalles believes it true. Capt. WALLEN'S command consisted of Company E, First Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. SWEITZER, about 60 strong, some 30 sabres of Company H, same regiment, about 40 privates of Company H, Fourth Infantry, and a detachment of 10 Sappers and Miners, armed as riflemen—an aggregate of about 140 rank and file. This force, if not attacked at great disadvantage of situation, should have been able to make head against any body of men which the Snake Indians could muster; and I confess that I have little faith in the statement that the party has been cut off.

A gentleman vouched for as one well acquainted with the Indians east of the Cascades, gives the following statement, which may be the basis of the rumor of disaster to WALLEN'S command:

"An Indian was on John Day's River hunting horses. He reported that on his return he met three men, bare-footed and bare-headed, almost starved, trying to make their way to the Dalles. They told this Indian that the Snakes attacked Capt. WALLEN while passing through a canon, cut them off and killed all but four who made their escape. These three men say they were of the party."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The bark *Yankee*, which arrived here on Tuesday last, brings us details of news from the Hawaiian Kingdom to the 30th of July,

The American bark *J. B. Lancaster* foundered off Moloka Island, one of the Hawaiian group, on the 10th of July. This vessel sailed from San Francisco on the 28th of June last, for Sydney and Melbourne, with a cargo consisting of 7,504 bags of rice, 333 hhds. of ale and 50 flasks of quicksilver, manifested of the value of $32,000. The *J. B. Lancaster* was owned in Philadelphia, was six years old, an extreme clipper model, and cost originally $35,000, but was insured in Philadelphia for $20,000. The cargo, owned by DANIEL GIBB & Co. of this City, was also insured.

KANSAS POLITICS.

Southern Kansas—Capt. Montgomery Nominated for the Legislature—Troubles Apprehended—Pickles Demanded, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1859.

I have just returned from a trip into the Counties of Franklin, Lykins and Johnson. The weather has been very pleasant during the past week; the crops look well and promise an abundant harvest. Corn never made a better appearance since the first settlement of our Territory.

The notorious and much-abused, hated and feared Captain of a Kansas Company of "Jay-hawkers," JAMES MONTGOMERY, has been nominated for the Territorial Legislature in Linn and Lykins Counties. The sentiment is decidedly in his favor in that District, and he will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

PICKLES, or WRIGHT, the person kidnapped from Kansas and incarcerated in a Missouri jail, remains there still. His release has been demanded; refused by his captors, again demanded, with a threat to rescue him at the point of the bayonet if not complied with; again refused.

The affair has not yet culminated in any outbreak or attempted rescue, but all are expecting something to turn up. No one thinks that Capt. MONTGOMERY will make a threat and not execute it at all hazards; but all are on the look-out for news from Southern Kansas to the effect that MONTGOMERY, with his men, have crossed the State line and gone into Missouri, to demand, in terms not likely to be misunderstood, the immediate and unconditional release of his old companion in arms, PICKLES.

MONTGOMERY is reported as having said in a speech at Mound City a short time since, that if he ever was compelled to "go over into Missouri again with his men, he was determined to remain there until that State was free. He had the men; he would augment his strength as he went; he would emancipate the slaves, and render it impossible to hold them as property in that State any more."

It is hoped that wise counsels will prevail, and the kidnapped citizen of Kansas released, and an outbreak prevented.

Everywhere the people are earnest and enthusiastic in their support of the new Constitution. In many settlements the opposition to its ratification is confined to the postmaster appointed by BUCHANAN.

A large majority will be polled for its adoption; Congress and the Administration permitting, it will become the organic law of the State. The officers elected to office under it cannot do anything in an official capacity until notice has been received of its acceptance by Congress, and our admission into the Union as a State.

It was announced at the opening of Judge PETTIT'S Court in Leavenworth City a few days since, that the Indictment found against DANIEL R. ANTHONY, CHAMPION VAUGHN, WELD, GARDNER, BAILEY, and others, for an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the rescue of CHAS. FISHER last Winter, had been stolen from the Clerk's office.

The Grand Jury was instructed to find new indictments against them, which they will probably do, and the case will be tried at the next term. The jury has been packed pretty effectually by the Marshal—only one Republican, the rest are mostly Pro-Slavery men.

JACQUES.

The Baltimore Press and Mayor Swann.

The Baltimore papers decidedly object to the tone in which Mayor SWANN, in his late Message, spoke of the relation of the newspapers with the rowdy violence which has been the chief characteristic of that city for so long a period. In the course of an article reviewing sharply the Mayor's sweeping assertions, the *Exchange* holds the following language:

"This wholesale abuse of the Press is at present the customary argument of politicians whose dignity it has ruffled, and of rulers whose incapacity it has demonstrated. But its strong and well-established position cannot thus easily be shaken. Sometimes, it is true, it is directed by ignoble hands and swayed by the ignorance or low instincts of those who for a time control it, but in the main it is at least as wise and upright as the generation to which it speaks. In some quarters of the civilized world every hour beholds it struggling to maintain the right, or to repress the excesses of the people and the tyranny of princes. Day by day it is gaining power and rising in the public estimation as men of higher culture and loftier intellect than ever heretofore, are enlisting in its service. It achieves more good than the best of 'city governments' has ever dreamed of, and it will outlive the anger of whole dynasties of mayors."

The *Sun* introduces its review of the Message as follows:

"In the address of the Mayor 'To the People of Baltimore,' there is a persistent effort to attach responsibility for the lawlessness and crime which disturbed our city to the Press; the further effort is apparent to particularize the Independent Press; and in two special subjects of reference one relates to the *Sun*, and the other to the *Sun* in common with other papers. We cannot think it necessary to add anything to what has been already said in refutation of the absurd fallacy that the relation of outrages in the columns of the newspapers can possibly involve accountability for the perpetration of the outrages. And when to the relation of such outrages, and the earnest remonstrances of the Press, the cause of the ill reputation of the city is ascribed, we meet with a fallacy no less absurd. Our municipal ill repute comes from these outrages themselves; the record of them is a duty the Press owes to the public; the suppression of them is the duty the authorities owe to the public. But we say this, that so long as party ends are to be subserved by fraud and violence at our elections, and so long as men unscrupulous enough to give their money, influence, sanction or tacit connivance to the encouragement of fraud and violence to produce given results through nominal elections, are tolerated in public life, so long will lawlessness, vice and crime wield a proportionate influence in this community disastrous to its reputation and welfare."

AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN RHODE ISLAND.

Address by J. Stanton Gould of New-York—General Features of the Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

NEWPORT, Wednesday, Sept. 21.

The Eighth Annual Exhibition of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society commenced yesterday at their Fair Grounds, a short distance from this city. The weather was lowry and uncomfortable, yet not deterring from attendance the more enthusiastic admirers of "native true nobility." A little rain is no obstacle to those hardfisted farmers and their sympathizing wives, who came in from miles around in their ox-carts and wagons, and whatever other vehicles proved most accommodating. To give the occasion a gala appearance, the "Star Spangled banner" was displayed from an elevation, and GILMORE'S Germania Band were employed to discourse national airs and country polkas.

The first day of the Fair was devoted to the reception and arrangement of stock and the various articles on exhibition, so that to-day is in fact the opening-day. The appearance of the ground partakes of that of all fairs—musters and public out-door celebrations. The omnipresent Yankee hawking his "salves" and "compounds," and giving every one a chance to look through a brick for only one cent, and to expand their lungs to an incomprehensible degree for five cents more. Caterers of gingerbread and candy find enough patronage to erect their canvas booths, and a few cute "sharpers" occasionally "rope" in a verdant youth.

The stock displayed consists of fat cattle, working oxen, steers, single cattle, bulls, bull calves, cows, heifers, heifer calves, sheep, lambs and swine. In the Department of Cattle the Exhibition is probably as fine as can be produced in New-England. Most of them are working oxen, and of a very superior quality. There are Durhams, Short-horns and Alderney, from farms on the Island of Rhode Island, (anciently called Aquidneck,) all of which are noble specimens of their kind. There exists on the island an ox known to be 24 years old, and owned by L. BATEMAN, of Newport, which was designed as a contribution to the Fair, had not the foul weather prevented. Mr. BATEMAN challenges the whole country to produce a similar animal, in respect to age and the condition of the animal. Its weight is 1,800 pounds. The display of cows and calves is good for the number. One very small cow, not larger than a six months' calf, gives six quarts of milk per day. The sheep are fine specimens, consisting chiefly of Southdowns. The mutton and lamb of Newport is famous over the country. Swine are contributed quite largely, and are admired by the judges. The Horse Day occurs to-morrow, so there are none on the ground to-day. The poultry is in reality a fine exhibition. There are white turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowl of thirteen varieties, most of them well known.

The exhibition of vegetables and fruit is perhaps as perfect as can here be produced. The hall of the Society is filled with these products. On entering, a large picture of the Rocky Mountain Eagle, surmounting a plow, and bearing the words "Speed the plow" in his talons, reminds the observer of the glorious benefits of Agriculture. Vegetables and fruit of every description are deposited, some for competition and others for show only. The potatoes deserve a special notice on account of size and quality. GEORGE L. FISH, Esq., of Portsmouth, R. I., exhibits 40 potatoes, which fill half a bushel. Onions are of remarkable size, the contribution of one party being 41 to half a bushel. Squashes, turnips, beets and cucumbers are all of excellent growth, and exhibit careful cultivation. The specimens of grapes are confined to Black Hamburg. The ladies have contributed the skill of their hands to this Exhibition, and make it a kind of Home Industrial Fair. Blankets, shawls, worsted-work, crayon-painting, shell-work, (very pretty,) and hair-working, (very neat,) are among the articles. Curious and unique specimens of workmanship are on exhibition, such as ancient Chinese shoes, a Chinese punch-bowl, fresh-water clam-shells gathered in Kansas, a piece of a whale's back-bone (almost as tenacious as that of the Whig Party,) a shoe worn in 1750, a cucumber grown inside a bottle, and others. It appears as if the garrets and cupboards of every farm-house were ransacked to discover something for the Fair. Cyntha made a tidy, Johnny catched and caged some butterflies, and Tommy caught a bat—all of which were speedily conveyed for exhibition at "the Fair." The morning was occupied in the inspection of articles, and in the delivery of the annual address, which took place at noon. It was practical in its nature, and conveyed a vast amount of useful information on its subject.

The address was delivered by JOHN STANTON GOULD, Esq., of New-York, whose theme was the "Cultivation of Grass." After remarking upon the value of grass, and the number and quality of its varieties, he exhibited the statistics of the commodity, showing the great importance of its cultivation. Six-tenths of the whole cultivated area of the State of New-York is occupied by grass, and its annual value in the State was at least $60,000,000. The average production of the meadows of New-York is 96 tons dry hay to the hundred acres. The average production of Kings County is 160 tons to the hundred acres. He found that the difference between the average production of the whole State and this County is not owing to the superiority of its soil or climate, but to the skill of its farmers. He proceeded, then, to classify the grasses into five distinct divisions: 1. Jungle; 2. Aquatic; 3. Marine; 4. Agrarian; 5. Meadow. The best soil adapted for their cultivation is a strong calcareous soil resting on a clay sub-soil, which would resist drouth and heat, and would make a fine, durable sod. A moist sod is shown by experience to be the most favorable. In *wet* meadows, out of thirty plants, four were useful, twenty-six bad. In *dry*, out of thirty-eight plants, eight were useful and thirty bad. In *moist*, out of forty-two plants, seventeen were useful, twenty-five bad. By effecting mechanical and chemical alterations, which are tedious and expensive, we can adapt the soil to nearly every kind of grass. The general principles of seeding, were to sow a variety of seed; to sow such only as flower at the same period, the seeds to be exactly adapted to the soil and climate: and to sow such as produce the most nutritive grasses: and lastly and fully, as important, the meadows on a farm should be so arranged as to come successively to maturity. While these principles are generally admitted to be correct, yet they are habitually neglected in practice. He then stated the grasses adapted to sandy soils, calcareous loams, tenacious clays, and proceeded to speak of the principles to be observed in manuring grasses. The second year was the trying year for young meadows. Food must be supplied by manure. Guano, plaster and ashes should be used next to barn manures. Two parts of Peruvian guano, one of plaster and one of ashes, would be found to invigorate the grass and repress the growth of weeds, and what is of almost equal importance, it will increase the activity of the worms. He then considered the fifth issue of the subject—the irrigation of the soil. My attention was first called to this source of fertility by a visit to the farm of LEONARD D. CLIFT, Esq., of Putnam County, N. J. Mr. CLIFT has about forty acres under irrigation, which, before they were irrigated, were more difficult to keep in grass than any other portion of the farm. He now takes an immense amount of hay from it, besides much pasture, without the application of any other manure than the simple water that flows over it. Every experiment made within my knowledge has been attended with the most satisfactory results. Irrigation is proved to have the effect of diminishing the number of poor grasses and increasing the number of the better ones. In one very carefully conducted experiment, there were before irrigation, on a given area, 17 grass plants, of 12 varieties. After three years' irrigation there were 27 plants of 9 varieties. There are thousands of streams in the State of New-York which are now wasting their treasures of fertility at the tide waters, which

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Senator Douglas on the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott Decision—Popular Sovereignty.

We find in the Columbus *Statesman* of the 20th, a full report of the speech of Senator DOUGLAS at Wooster, Ohio, on the 16th. The principal portion of the speech goes over the same grounds as his previous addresses at Columbus and Cincinnati, which we have already published. The following extract, however, is of interest, because it treats a point hitherto only partially discussed, viz.: the relation of the Dred Scott decision to the question of Popular Sovereignty:

We are told by the Republicans on every stump that this doctrine of Popular Sovereignty is dead. They say Judge TANEY killed it; [laughter;] that it had its throat cut by the Dred Scott decision; that Popular Sovereignty has no longer a breath of life in its body—for they tell you that the Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, has decided that the people of a Territory have no right to determine the Slavery question for themselves while in a Territory. I have no doubt that you have heard this from the Republicans on every stump in the State, but that not one of them undertook to prove it true. There is not one word of truth in the whole statement. The Supreme Court has decided no such thing. *It has not decided that Slavery existed in the Territory by virtue of the Constitution of the United States.* It is true the President of the United States fell into the error of making that statement in his message communicating the Lecompton Constitution to Congress. *But the Supreme Court have not sanctioned the doctrine.* It has declared that the right of property in slaves is distinctly *recognized* in the Constitution of the United States. That the faith of the United States is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave *escapes* from his owner. That the only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the rights of the owner when the slave escapes. This is the power Congress has—to provide for the return of the fugitive slave when he runs away. The Court then goes on to say, that in all other respects, slave property stands on precisely the same footing as all other property. It says that there is no word in the Constitution which confers upon Congress greater power over slave property, or entitles that property to less protection than any other kind of property; and that inasmuch as the Constitution has made no distinction between it and all other property, therefore no department of the Government can make any such distinction. Now I affirm all that the Court has held. I affirm each one of the propositions, that Slavery stands on an equal footing with all other property, and that Congress has no more or no less power over it.

Well now, upon what footing does other property stand in the Territories? Has Congress the right to interfere with your horses, your cattle, your wagons, your plows, your merchandise, or your wheat in the Territories? Did Congress ever yet pass a law creating a criminal code for any Territory of the United States? If your horse is stolen in a Territory do you apply to the Federal Courts to punish the thief? Never! If your horse is stolen in a Territory you go to the Territorial Courts, and the man is punished under the Territorial law, and not under the Act of Congress. If a horse is stolen in Ohio, you cannot sue in the Federal Court, because it is a local offence, punishable under the local law, in the local Courts. And so it is in the Territory—murder, rape, arson, robbery, all the crimes that stain the records of a Court, are punishable in the Territory under the local law. Every description of property in all the Territories of the United States is dependent upon the local law for its protection. Life, liberty and property in the Territory are all under the protection and guardianship of the local law, to be administered and enforced by the local authority. Then if Congress cannot interfere with any other kind of property in the Territories, either to exclude it, prohibit it, or protect it, how can it interfere with Slave property in the Territories? According to the Dred Scott Decision the Federal Government cannot interfere in the Territory with Slavery, either for it or against it, and that is the affirmance precisely of my doctrine and your doctrine, and the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty.

Yet, it is true that I have been represented by my enemies as having attacked the Supreme Court and the Dred Scott decision in my advocacy of Popular Sovereignty. I do not often notice attacks, but I will give one moment to an assault recently made, out of respect for the high authority from which it is said to have come. In the cars, this morning, a friend handed me a pamphlet, entitled "Observations on Senator DOUGLAS' views on Popular Sovereignty, as expressed in *Harper's Magazine* for September, 1859." The pamphlet is anonymous, but the newspapers published it as written by JERRY BLACK, the same man who, last year, wrote letters to Democratic Editors urging Democratic holders to support Abolitionists to office in preference to the regular Democratic ticket. ["Shame on him," "He's a renegade," &c.] Whether he is the author or not I have no means of knowing, except the fact that it is so stated in the newspapers, and the additional fact that the gentleman who furnished the pamphlet to me received it under JERRY BLACK'S frank. I will read the last sentence of the pamphlet first:

"We are called upon to make a contest, at once unnecessary and hopeless, with the judicial authority of the nation. We object to it. We will not obey Mr. DOUGLAS when he commands us to assault the Supreme Court of the United States. We believe the Court to be right, and Mr. DOUGLAS wrong."

Again, he says:

"In case he is elected President he must see the laws faithfully executed. Does he think he can keep that oath by fighting the Judiciary."

This, bear it in mind, pretends to be a review of my exposition of Popular Sovereignty in *Harper's Magazine*. As we rode through the streets I saw the boys circulating that article by the hundred and perhaps by the thousand, and I invite you to look into it and see if there is a word of censure of the Supreme Court or its decision. Not one word. The author of the pamphlet knew when he made the charge against me that it was an infamous falsehood. I care not who he is. There is no man in America who has made as many speeches in defence of the Court against the assaults of the Republican Party as I have.

Last year, in the Illinois canvass, I made just one hundred and thirty speeches, in every one of which I vindicated the Court. The man does not live who can meet me, look me in the eye, and pretend to be honest, and assert what is insinuated in that paper. The author knows it to be false. If you look at the article in *Harper's Magazine*, which he pretends to review, you will find that so far from assailing the Supreme Court or the Dret Scott decision, I quote that decision to prove that my doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty is the true doctrine of the Constitution, and I do prove it, and yet the author of this pamphlet dare not quote a word to show that his charge that I assail the Court is true. What can be thought of the man who will prostitute a high Government office by writing deliberate falsehoods to mislead the American people? No wonder he made it anonymous. [Laughter.] No wonder he did not sign his name to it. When I write, I write my own name, and when I speak, I speak in language that cannot be misunderstood, and every one knows that I am responsible for what I say. I do not assault personal enemies through anonymous pamphlets. I do not say who the author is, but whoever he is, he is a calumniator, and knew that what he was writing was a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

I will notice another statement in this pamphlet, for I understand that Ohio and the northwestern States are to be flooded with it. Speaking of me again, he says:

"He claims for the Territorial Government the right of confiscating private property on the ground that *those Governments* ARE *sovereign*—have an uncontrolable and independent power over all their internal affairs."

Now, this is a deliberate falsehood. I never claimed that a territory possessed the power of confiscating private property. I deny that private property can be confiscated either by a Territory or a State, or by the Federal Government. It cannot be confiscated under our Constitution by any power on earth, except it is taken away by the due process of law. This statement contains a double falsehood—first, that I advocate confiscation of private property; secondly, that I justify it on the ground that a Territory was a sovereign power. I never said that a Territory was a sovereign power. I never uttered such a piece of nonsense in any speech or report that I ever made or wrote, and the author of this statement knows that I never did, for he occupies the last two pages in proving that I have said over and over again that the Territory was not a sovereign power. [Laughter and applause.] He quotes from my report as Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, in 1856, the following:

"The sovereignty of a Territory remains in *abeyance, suspended* in the United States, *in trust for the people until they shall be admitted into the Union as a State. In the mean time* they are admitted to enjoy and exercise all the rights and privileges of self-government *in subordination to the Constitution* of the United States, and IN OBEDIENCE TO THE ORGANIC LAW, passed by Congress in pursuance of that instrument. These rights and privileges are *all* derived from the Constitution *through the act of Congress*, and must be exercised and enjoyed in subjection to all the limitations and restrictions which that Constitution imposes."

I affirm every word of that extract now. The Territory is no more sovereign than were the Colonies sovereign before the revolution, but while the Territories are not sovereign they have the inalienable right of self-government—of managing their own affairs and domestic institutions the same as the Colonies had prior to the Revolution. Thus you see that here has been a deliberate attempt to misrepresent my position, the author of the article knowing that I did not hold the opinions he attributed to me.

After accusing me of a desire to confiscate property he goes on to say:

"On the other hand, the President, the Judges of the Supreme Court, nearly all the Democratic members of Congress, the whole of the party South, and a very large majority North, are penetrated with a conviction that no such power is vested in a Territorial Legislature, and that those who desire to confiscate private property of any kind must wait until they get a Constitutional Convention or the machinery of a State Government in their hands."

According to this new doctrine, before you can confiscate private property you must wait until you have a State Government, and the inference is, that when you have a State Government you can confiscate it. Do you admit that the State Government of Ohio can confitcate any man's private property in the State? I deny this heresy that you can confiscate property when a Territory becomes a State any more than you can when it is in a Territory, or that you can do it in either. But these misrepresentations have been made for the purpose of attackling me and breaking the force of the position occupied by the Democratic Party.

I would be sorry to be under the necessity of replying to an attack made on myself, and if that attack was only intended for me I would not have noticed it. But it is made at me and through me at all the friends of popular sovereignty throughout the country. It is intended to hit my friend, Judge RANNEY, who stands on the same platform as your candidate for Governor. [Cheers.] It is intended to reach and strike down the gallant DODGE, who leads the Democracy of Iowa, and stands on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down the gallant HOBART, who is the Democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and stands on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down the indomitable BAKER, who leads the indomitable hosts as candidate for Governor in Minnesota, standing on the same platform; it is intended to reach and strike down all the Democratic candidates throughout the country who maintain the doctrine of popular sovereignty. All I can say is, that when any band or set of men attempt to declare war against this great doctrine of popular sovereignty and its advocates, they will have their hands full. [Applause.] *Whenever you have struck down the champions of popular sovereignty and its advocates in the Northwest, you have struck down the entire Democratic Party.* [Cheers.] If there is one principle on earth which binds the Democracy together with more unanimity than all others, throughout the entire land, it is this great principle of the right of every political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, to govern itself in respect to its internal concerns.

A New British Steamer for the Pacific.

The following notice of the British steamer *Bogota* is taken from the Liverpool *Albion* of Sept. 5. We publish it because of the interest which attaches to every improvement in the running of ocean steamers. The *Bogota* belongs to the line running between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at all the prominent ports on the coast, and which has been conducted with so much success during the last ten years.

The *Lima*, referred to in the article which we quote, after being provided with an engine on the double-cylinder principle, left Liverpool for the Pacific in June last, and her consumption of coal to Valparaiso was but little more than half that of the passage from that port to Liverpool.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company are now building two screw steamships, to be placed on the line between Panama and Callao, touching at several ports not heretofore embraced in the itineracy of that Company.

THE BOGOTA.—We have had an opportuuity of inspecting this magnificent mail steamship, the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, now lying in the Huskisson Graving Dock, and recommend her to the notice of all connoisseurs in naval architecture. Her cabins are fitted up with great taste, and are models of comfort and good ventilation. This vessel has been refitted by RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., in the Clyde, with engines on the double-cylinder principle, similar to those of the *Lima*, *Callao* and *Valparaiso*, which we formerly described at some length; and, in the case of the *Bogota*, the success, in point of economy of fuel, the great object aimed at by this new patent, has, we understand, been even more successful than that of her predecessors. We are informed that the *Bogota* has been altogether about 37 hours under steam, in the Clyde, on the run thence to this port, and at the Admiralty trial-trip in the Mersey on Friday, and the consumption of coal has been only 36 tons, (Clyde description,) or something under a ton an hour, and the speed attained has averaged fully 12¾ knots per hour, or nearly 13 knots for every ton of coal consumed. The nominal power of the engines is said to be 320 horse, worked up to 1,080 horse. She registers 1,163 tons, and is of builders' measurement 1,650 tons. The run from the Cloch to the Bell Buoy, with head and beam winds, was accomplished in 15¾ hours; and during the Admiralty trial-trip, which took place immediately on her arrival in the Mersey, she got a maximum speed of 13¾ knots an hour. As will be perceived by our advertising columns, the *Bogota* takes her departure, with mails and passengers, for the Pacific, touching at Rio de Janeiro, on Saturday next. In the meantime we would advise the public to inspect her.

At a meeting of the New-England Historic-Genealogical Society, in Boston, on Wednesday, a painting was exhibited which was executed by a Natick Indian, named Solomon Wamsycon, about the year 1730. It is painted on a smooth pine board, about five feet long and sixteen inches in width, and represents three stags sporting under the trees, they being considerably taller than the trees aforesaid, which surround them. The picture has the appearance of having been the work of an uncultivated genius, and was at the time considered a masterpiece. The artist died in the year 1755.

A company have been boring for salt on the grounds of Mr. T. L. Drake, on the New-Haven Railroad. Last week, at the depth of 71 feet, they struck a fissure in the rock through which they were boring, when they tapped a vein of water and oil, yielding 400 gallons of pure oil every 24 hours. The pump now in use throws only five gallons per minute of water and oil into a large vat, when the oil rises to the top, and the water runs out from the bottom. In a few days they will have a pump of three times the capacity of the one now in use, and then from ten to twelve hundred gallons of oil will be the daily yield.

The inauguration of the Chelmsford (Mass.) Monument, raised to the Revolutionary dead of the town, took place on Thursday. The ceremonies consisted of music, singing, and addresses by distinguished gentlemen.

LAW REPORTS.

TRIAL OF THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The Hudson City Barber's Case—Mower vs. Bogardus—Summing up of Ex-Judge Dean for the Defence and Chauncey Shaffer for the Plaintiff.

The Court-room was more densely crowded than before the opening of the Court yesterday morning, a large concourse having been drawn to the scene by the announcement that counsel were to address the jury upon the case. The interest of the jury and the bar, and of the audience without the rail, was sustained throughout the session.

Ex-Judge Dean first addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendants. He relied mostly on the plaintiff's apparent contradiction of his affidavit, made to change the venue, by his testimony on the trial; and also the variance between the complaint, that affidavit and his testimony on the stand—all three of which, counsel contended, made a different statement of facts, or different statements alleged to be facts. He now testifies, said counsel, that his wrist was broken at the time he was dragged out of his office and thrown upon the pavement; he testifies that he got up and discovered that his wrist turned over upon his arm, and it was not until then that he discovered that he was surrounded by a mob, but in his complaint he has alleged that his wrist was broken by a fall while running from the mob, *after* the ring was opened, and *after* he was tarred and feathered. Counsel then alluded to the fact that the witness stated in his complaint that he sat down on a knoll after his endeavor to take refuge in the trouble, and it was then he discovered his wrist was broken, and said that the plaintiff was like the "man in our town who "was so wondrous wise," quoting the famous lines from "Mother Goose." The plaintiff had testified that the mob had blinded him with tar and sand. His eyes were out or as good as out, and he must have "scratched them in again," by the brier bush operation. As the plaintiff's counsel had made some Latin quotations for his benefit, and the benefit of the jury, he (defendant's counsel) would there fore quote some Latin, and it was "*Scripta manit.*" What is written, remains. It was thus that the plaintiff should be confounded. His own complaint and affidavits would sufficiently answer his present testimony. The complaint, affidavit and present personal evidence of the plaintiff were further compared by counsel, especially in relation to the time of his first alleged return to Hudson after his flight. Counsel contended that the defendants had shown themselves all absent, except such as had clearly shown that they were the plaintiff's friends, and did all that they could to prevent the outrage.

Among the points relied on by the defendant's counsel as law, in support of his positions, were the following: To constitute a riot there must be an unlawful assemblage, "with intent mutually to assist one another against all who shall oppose." (3 Greenl., § 216.) Therefore none can be held except those who confederate. (See Ib., § 221; 2 Campb., 358, 370; 4 Burr. 2,073; 1 Hale, P. C., 462-3.) To implicate himself a man must join himself to the others, or encourage them in some positive way, as by signs, words, gestures, or wearing a badge. A citizen may, if he sees a breach of the peace, interfere, but he is not responsible to a party injured if he does not.

Mr. Shaffer then followed for the defence, and in his exodium dwelt with some earnestness upon the importance to the country at large and to this City in particular, that this jury should say that mob-law was not to condemn and Judge Lynch to execute. The rights of the public depend upon the proper administration of justice and the authority of law. If a man violated any statute he was amensable to it, and not to the tender mercies of an enraged mob. It was not denied that the plaintiff was outraged in the most brutal and inhuman manner, and the only question was—Who did it? This was shown. The evidence was sufficient to show that if the defendants did not perform the act they instigated it, and some of them were present aiding and abetting. Counsel then went into an examination of the evidence of the different witnesses, and commented at length. He was particularly severe upon the witness Crist, who was sworn for the defence. He had made claim to being a lawyer. If he was a lawyer, why did he not know who sent him the subpœna? It might be probable that his claim to the profession was about as valid as the claim of the man to be a carpenter and joiner because he had sawed wood; or the man who was a leather-dealer because he blacked boots. Why did he go to Mr. Huff with the silly lie that he did not know who subpœnaed him—as though he could not read. Every subpœna had the name of the lawyer upon it. It was evident he was trying to effect some unworthy object. He then advised Crist that if he intended to be a lawyer, to put himself into the hands of some good lawyer, who would "latter" him, and make a *man* of him by the time his beard grew. [The witness listened rather uneasily, but with now and then a whisper from defendant's counsel, he continued to bear with patience all that followed.]

Counsel, in conclusion, again referred to the importance of the case as a precedent, which would suppress or encourage mob law and ruffianism, and made a good point in regard to the person upon whom the violence was practiced. If a set of men were to chastise any one, let them take a person who was capable of defending himself, and not pitch upon a poor defenceless old negro. The spirit of those who had outraged him was clearly shown by their act.

Counsel closed his address by enjoining the Jury to fix a penalty that would sufficiently punish the malice, for that was the point of law. If malice was proven, it must be punished. Malice was proven by the act itself, and the Jury would meet it with the spirit of men determined to secure themselves and their own households against the hands of violence.

The following authorities were relied on by the counsel in support of his view of the liability of those who countenanced the outrage by their presence: 1 Cow, Tr. 613,111; Johns, 285; Chit., P. L., (Springfield ed., 1837,) 91; Judson *vs.* Cook, 11 Barb., 642; Coats *vs.* Darby, 2 Comst., 517; case of Knapps and Crowninstreld, tried for the murder of Ezra White, at Salem.

After the conclusion of the summing up, the Court stated to the Jury that they might receive their charge on Saturday or Monday, as they desired. It was finally agreed that Monday should be the day, and after the Judge had cautioned the Jury against outside influence, the Court adjourned.

CORRUPTION AT THE CITY HALL.

Terence Farley and the Street Department—Application to Restrain Contractor from Grading Fifty-eighth-street—A Test Case.

The case of *Stephen V. Appleby* vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., and Terence Farley*, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, before Justices ROOSEVELT, SUTHERLAND and CLERKE, on an appeal from the Special Term. The following is the history of the case: In December, 1856, the Common Council adopted an ordinance that Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded. In pursuance of the ordinance, Joseph S. Taylor, then Street Commissioner, issued a notice to contractors, calling for sealed proposals to do the work, in which he stated that 3,501 cubic yards of earth and 12,388 cubic yards of rock would be required to be excavated.

Some seven or eight proposals were received by the Commissioners, and on the 21st of April, 1857, he sent a communication to the Common Council, stating that of that number Terence Farley was the lowest bidder, and also giving the names of the other bidders, and the amount by each proposed. According to the estimate of the amount of excavation to be made, Farley was to receive $6,476 85 for doing the work; but the contract did not state that Farley was to be paid for removing only the number of yards stated, *but $1 85 per cubic yard for all the earth removed.*

On the 6th of July, 1857, the plaintiff, who was a tax payer, and to be taxed for the labor to be done under the said contract, brought suit in his own and the behalf of others, to set aside the contract between Farley and the Corporation, on the ground of fraud and collusion between him and Mr. Taylor, the Street Commissioner.

The complaint set up that the plaintiff and others interested, had the distance to be graded surveyed, and that upon actual survey, the amount of rock to be excavated did not exceed 7040 cubic yards, and that the earth excavation would be about 6945 cubic yards—all not exceeding 14,000 yards; and charged that the Street Commissioner had made his estimate without survey, and that he had exaggerated the amount of rock excovation to deter contractors from bidding, while Farley was privy to the fact of the exaggeration, or misstatement. The complaint also stated and alleged that Farley was, in fact, the highest bidder instead of the lowest, and that the communication of the Street Commissioner to the Common Council in relation thereto was untrue, and was intended to deceive, and did deceive, that body, and that the contract was confirmed by that body, and approved by the Mayor, Mr. Wood, in consequence of such false representations and estimates of the Street Commissioner.

The complaint alleged that by the proposal of C. C. Ellis, one of the bidders for said contract, the entire work would not cost over $7,377 75, whereas, by Farley's contract, he would actually receive $12,848 25, most of which additional sum would be assessed upon the property of the plaintiff.

The complaint also alleged that the plaintiff had made inquiries at the Street Commissioner's Office, and that he had been there informed that there was no other survey or estimate of the work to be done by Farley, than the one mentioned in the notice to contractors by the Commissioner. The answer set up general and counter allegations in relation to the main charges of the complaint.

On the trial one of the witnesses for the plaintiff, William O. Leggett, a clerk in the office of the Street Commissioner, testified that there was a survey of the work done and to be done by Farley, made by E. L. Viele, a City surveyor. The survey was produced, E. L. Viele, the surveyor, was put upon the stand for the plaintiff, and testified that he made the survey for the Commissioner. It was made as a guide for bidders. He did not suppose it was to be made the basis of a contract.

Farley testified in his own behalf that he never had any negotiations with the Street Commissioner in regard to the contract; he had never seen the bid since it was put in, and was not an intimate friend of the Commissioner, and that the estimate of the Commissioner was supposed to be correct.

The testimony being all in, the Court, Judge DAVIES, held that from the evidence in the case, Farley was the *highest* instead of the lowest bidder, and that any contract so made under the charter was void. Judgment was entered, declaring the contract illegal and void, and granting a perpetual injunction restraining defendant Farley from doing the work under the contract, and the Corporation from permitting it to be done under the contract.

Appeal was then taken by Farley to the General Term, on the ground that the Court at Special Term erred in holding that the contract was void in consequence of its conflict with the amended charter of 1853.

It was now argued at General Term, by his counsel, on above point stated in the notice of appeal, and some other minor points, such as that the plaintiff had no standing in Courts he could not assume to supervise the expenditures of the public moneys, no more as an owner of real estate liable to assessment, than as a mere freeholder liable to be taxed at large. That assuming that the estimate by which the bids were tested was erroneous, still that is no ground to set aside the contract as between Farley and the City; that no fraud was proven, and it was only in such cases the contract could be set aside as void.

The respondent now contended, as in the Court below, that the contract was illegal, because it was not awarded to the lowest bidder, and should therefore be set aside. It should be set aside because the proposals and estimate did not state the quantity and quality, or nature and extent of the work required, "as near as possible." It should be set aside because it was entered into between the Street Commissioner and Farley, before it was authorized by the Board of Aldermen. It should be set aside because it was not accompanied by the justification of sureties or any affidavit that the sureties were freeholders, or worth the amount of the security. The contract should be set aside because the proposals, estimates, contracts and papers relative thereto had not been laid before the Common Council. As to the competency of the plaintiff to move for the injunction, the respondent contended that as an owner of six lots on the street to be graded, and liable to be largely assessed for the proposed improvements, he had such a *special and direct* interest in the matters of the controversy as to warrant his application to the Court for its interference to prevent the injury to himself and other owners in the same street, which will be occasioned if the contract is allowed to be performed.

Decision reserved.

Vanvorst and Beardslee, for plaintiff; Monell, Willard and Howe, for defendant, Farley.

TRIAL FOR SWINDLING.

John McAlpine Arraigned for Robbing a Governess—One of Three Indictments.

John McAlpine, *alias* Col. Marmaduke Reeves, of the British Army, *alias* Col. Johnstone, of Charleston, S. C., *alias* Walter Mack, of Cuba, *alias* Col. Bruce, of Cuba, *alias* Mr. Prince, *alias*—but we have no more room to spare for his other *aliases*—was yesterday placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions, Judge RUSSELL presiding, charged, on the first of three indictments, with robbing a young lady, a governess, of a carbuncle ring. McAlpine is an old offender, and has served a term of two years in the State Prison. The following evidence will show the nature of the present charge against him:

John W. Sparks, Assistant Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, being duly sworn, deposed to the fact of McAlpine's previous conviction in June, 1852, of embezzlement, before Recorder TALLOR, and to his having been sent for two years to the State Prison.

Cora L. Woodbine, examined: I am 25 years of age; I am a governess; I have been governess in the family of Mr. Brown, at Providence, R. I., and of Mr. H. W. Johnston of this City; I was in New-York on the 25th of August last; I inserted an advertisement in the newspapers for a situation to teach German, French, and the English branches; I received but one answer; I have not that answer now; the answer was to the effect that if the advertiser had the highest testimonials and references, she would obtain a desirable situation in the family of a gentleman who was on the point of returning to a tropical climate to reside. "Please to address Walter Mack, Post-office, Station D., Bible House." I went to some friends and showed them the answer; they said they thought it was very good, and I went home and wrote to Mr. Mack that I would be at home, at No. 135 Hudson-street, where I was boarding, the next morning, from 11 to 2 o'clock; on Monday, Aug. 29, about 12, a gentleman calling himself Walter Mack called on me; I asked him to go into the parlor; there were one or two gentlemen in the parlor, and he said he did not wish to go in, as he did not wish any listeners; I remained with him in the entry; he asked for my references, and made several inquiries as to my capacity to teach; I presented him six written testimonials from persons who had employed me; he read them carefully; there were some German testimonials; he said he did not understand German; he asked if I could play the piano and sing; wanted to know if I spoke French fluently; I said I did; he asked if I had any objection to walk with him to St. John's Park, where he would speak more freely; I went with him there, and after sitting down in the Park, he asked me the same questions over again; he then said that perhaps I might have some objection to accompany him, as he was a widower; I said if he behaved himself properly, and conducted himself as a gentleman, as I thought he was, I should have no objection; he said I should believe there was no one who thought so much of a point of honor as himself; he promised I should have everything to make my home comfortable with his children; I then asked him if his children were in town; he said they were at a boarding-school in Philadelphia; he then asked me what amount of salary I should expect, and I said as it was to go South, I should want $500; he agreed to give that amount; I told him that after I was engaged I should require him to pay my board, if he remained long in the City; he asked me if I would accept the engagement immediately; I replied that I could not decide so quickly; he said he must have an immediate answer, as he had several others who would be glad to accept the offer; he told me he would give me till evening to decide, and that I should meet him for that purpose in Washington-square; I objected to that, saying it was not a fit place to make a business engagement; I asked him if it would not be better to give me his address at his hotel; he said he had a great deal of business, and had an engagement at seven o'clock, and that it would be more convenient for him to see me there; we then left St. John's Park, and he remarked, on leaving, that I had been so long governess, I must have a large sum of money; I told him it was not the case, as I had lost all in a school speculation, and for that reason I wanted a situation immediately; I then left him, and met him at six o'clock; I met him again at Washington-square; he asked me whether I had decided to engage with him; I told him I had; I then told him I was short of money, and as I had made the engagement, that he should pay my board from that time; he said he would agree to do so, and he would take me to board at a hotel, as he did not know how long he would stay, as he expected every day letters which would decide him when to leave; he told me to tell my landlady that I must leave on Thursday following, and at that time he would inform me definitely when he would quit the City; he told me to meet him at Post-office Station D, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 1, at four o'clock; I then parted from him, and met him at the Post-office at the time agreed upon; he told me to walk with him to the Everett House, as he had an appointment with a gentleman there on business; I accompanied him, and arriving at Union-square, he told me to wait a few minutes, while he would walk into the Everett House and see his friend; he returned in a few minutes, and seemed to be vexed and displeased, holding in his hand a letter; he told me he was angry because he had missed the appointment with his friend; he expected that friend, who was an agent, was to have given him $200 or $400, and that he had no money whatever in hand; he said his friend had waited over fifteen minutes for him; I told him he could not be so short of money as not to have enough to pay my board; on which he said he had been with some friends up the Hudson River, and had spent more money that he intended; that he knew very well he could draw at any time any amount of money that he chose, but that the banks were closed, and he could not draw till the next day; he asked me if I had any money; I told him I had not—at least I had some, but I did not consider it mine, as it was to pay my board; I had $10 for that purpose; he asked me to lend him some; I gave him $5, which he took; he then said he wished me to come to the Clinton-place Hotel, as he thought it better for me to take the name of Mrs. Bruce, as he being a widower, the hotel-keeper may not think it proper for him to pay board for a young lady; I told him I did not like to do so, as I thought my name was as good as any other; he replied that as I was engaged to him, he thought I ought to do what he considered proper, particularly as it was to my interest; I agreed to do so, as I could not help myself; I returned home and went to the Clinton-place Hotel; I inquired if rooms had been taken for Mrs. Bruce, which he had agreed to do; they said no person of that name had been there; the book-keeper showed me to a room; I said I would wait until Mr. Bruce should come; he had told me to call him Mr. Bruce; I waited till 7 o'clock, when I rang the bell, and asked the waiter if a gentleman had been there to order a room; I wrote the name of Bruce on a card, and he went down and made inquiries; he said there was not; I remained there that night, and the prisoner came the following morning to the Hotel and soon directed me to order breakfast; I had a fine carbuncle ring, which I always wore on the forefinger; I held it out to show it to him, and he tore it off my finger before I was aware, and put it on his little finger; just at the time the servant came in, bringing the ticket for the breakfast, and I did not think of asking it back again at the time; he took the ticket, and I asked him if he would pay for the breakfast; he said he had not drawn any money yet, and I handed him my pocket-book to take out the amount necessary; instead of handing me back the pocket-book, he put it in his pocket; he said he was in a great hurry, and must leave immediately; he stated also that his watch had stopped and he had to take it to Tiffany's; in consequence he borrowed mine, as he was very much in need of knowing the time; he left, saying he would come again in the evening; I did not see him again until Monday, the 5th September, at 11 o'clock; it was on Saturday he took the watch; he stayed only ten minutes; he asked me if I had any more money; I replied I had not; he asked me to borrow some from a friend, as he had not been able to see his agent, but he would get money the next day; he said he could borrow some himself, but he was too proud to borrow a small sum; he said he never borrowed less than $100. I said I would borrow some, and he came the next day, and said I must prepare to leave; in the evening he came again quite late, and asked me if I had all my trunks ready, as he had to leave immediately; he said he would get a cart for my things; he went down stairs and told me to follow; at the door he told me to see if I could find a carman, while he went to pay the bill; there was a carman outside and he called him to take all my trunks to the Jersey City ferry; the carman took the trunks; the prisoner put me into a stage to go to Jersey City Ferry, and wait for him; I went to the Ferry and waited till 10¾ P. M., and then came back to the Hotel, thinking perhaps I had made a mistake; I did not see him again; I made a complaint against him, and the Judge suggested I should write a letter to him directed to him at Station D; the object was to entrap him; I never got back the ring; there the prisoner McAlpine drew the ring from his pocket and exhibited it; he asked me in the Hotel if I had fine clothes in my trunks.

This was the whole of the direct examination. The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Jonas B. Phillips, but her previous testimony was not shaken.

Officer Freeman of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, testified to arresting McAlpine at the Post-office, Station D, Bible House. He had a red stone on his finger at the time of his arrest; he was searched and a watch and chain, and a pocket-book and some letters were found on him. The ring was not produced at the prisoner's previous examination before Judge BRADY.

For the defence, Mr. Traitel deposed that he was a jeweler, and was acquainted with the value of precious stones; the stone in the ring belonging to Miss Woodbine did not look like a genuine carbuncle, and was only worth three or four dollars; if it were a real carbuncle it would not be worth $25.

This testimony reduced the alleged offence of McAlpine from grand larceny to petit larceny. The other evidence for the defence was unimportant. Mr. J. B. Phillips summed up for the defence, and Mr. Doyle replied for the prosecution. The Court will charge the jury this morning.

The remaining indictments against the prisoner are for the larceny of the watch and the trunks. The latter contained wearing apparel valued at over one hundred dollars.

Decisions in the Supreme Court, General Term, Before Justices Roosevelt, Ingraham and Lott.

AN EXECUTORY OR TIME CONTRACT TO BUY NICARAGUA TRANSIT STOCK—DISSOLUTION OF THE COMPANY A DEFENCE.

Isaac Kiff, Jr., vs. *Erastus P. Munro et al.*—This was an action upon a contract for the sale of stock on time, by which the defendants had purchased from the plaintiff stock in the late Nicaragua Transit Company. After the defendants had entered into the agreement, but before the agreement had been executed by the transfer of scrip and payment of the price, it transpired that the charter of the Company had been revoked prior to the date of the contract. The purchasers thereupon declined to take the stock, and the seller brought the present action for damages.

Further facts are stated in the opinion.

BY THE COURT—ROOSEVELT, P. J.—The defendants, although partners, carried on their business in the sole name of Fleming; and the present action is brought on the following contract made by them in that manner:

100 shares 23 B. 30. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1856.

I have purchased of Isaac Kipp, Jr., one hundred (100) shares of the stock of the Nicaragua Transit Company at twenty-three (23) per cent., payable and deliverable, buyer's option, in thirty days, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. A. FLEMING.

On the trial before the Referee the defendant offered to prove that the Rivas Government made a certain decree, a certified copy of which was produced duly authenticated, and that this decree was promulgated in the public square of Granada, the place where decrees are promulgated, the residence of the Government, about the 18th of February, 1856; that the Government which made the decree was the Government at the time, and had full power and right to make suce decree, and that such decree had been carried into effect.

The Referee, however, excluded the evidence, and, as we think, erroneously.

Had the decree been admitted, it would have shown, or, at least, have tended to show, that at the time of making the contract the charter of the company and all its privileges had, without the knowledge of the defendants, been "revoked and annulled," and the company itself "dissolved and abolished." It would, in other words, have shown that the thing contracted for had substantially no existence. What the defendants bought, or agreed to buy, was one hundred shares of stock in a living company, and not a proportionate undivided interest in the remaining assets of a dead company, in the hands of a receiver.

In the case of Benedict *vs.* Field (16 New-York Reports, 595) the Court of Appeals held that, upon an executory contract for the delivery of goods, to be paid for on arrival in the notes of a third party, if that party becomes insolvent before delivery, the seller is not bound to deliver the goods and accept the notes, although the notes at the time may not be entirely worthless. So that stating the transaction in another form, as an executory purchase of notes to be delivered, paid for in goods at a future time, the authority is precisely in point. The notes of an individual and the stock certificates of a company are equally choses in action, and so far as insolvency is concerned, stand on the same footing. The fact that the insolvency in the present case occurred before instead of after the date of the contract, can make no difference, as the defendants had no knowledge of the revocation until a subsequent period.

The report of the referee, and the judgment entered thereon, should be set aside, and a new trial had—costs to abide the event.

REPORT OF REFEREE SET ASIDE.

William Dibblee vs. *Henry Maillard.*—BY THE COURT.—ROOSEVELT, J.—Although the sum awarded by the referee ($250) is not excessive in itself, it is out of proportion to the damage proved. We think the referee, while justly rejecting so much of the claim as was founded on the alleged injury resulting from heat, and from the condensed steam which penetrated the roof of the shed, which the plaintiff himself had constructed against the defendant's wall, instead of building a wall of his own, has, nevertheless, unconsciously permitted the evidence on that point to aggravate the amount allowed by him for the alleged injury and annoyance; in other respects, from the "soot, smoke, steam and vapor which came from the chimney and steam escape pipe, into the yard and back windows of plaintiff's house.

We are reluctantly therefore compelled to set aside the report as against the weight of (admissible) evidence, and to order a new trial on payment of costs

Order accordingly.

AN EXECUTORY CONTRACT OF SALE, AND THE VENDEE IN POSSESSION IS A GOOD EXECUTION OF A POWER INTEREST TO SELL.

Nicholas L. Demarest and others vs. *Robert Ray, Executors, and others.*—BY THE COURT—ROOSEVELT, J.—This is a case agreed upon and submitted under the Code without pleading or arguments. We have given it all the "consideration" which, without the aid of counsel, we could conveniently bestow, and have come to the conclusion that the points insisted on by the defendants are not well founded.

Mr. Richard Ray, by his will, authorized the executors, if they should consider it advisable, "to sell such number of lots not exceeding twenty," of 25 by 100 feet, as might be necessary to pay charges and assessments.

A sale may be made as well by an executory contract as by a deed of present bargain and sale. The contract in question, therefore, being authorized by the will, was to the extent of the number of square feet embraced in and subject to the contingency of its possible nonfulfillment, an execution of the power, especially if, as in this case, the vendee was let into actual possession, and subsequent purchasers were duly informed of the fact. The deed, in such case, when delivered, relates back to the contract, and has the same effect against subsequent purchasers with notice, as if it had been delivered on the day of the sale.

The defendants knew that the power of the executors had been conditionally exhausted. They took their deeds, therefore, subject to the chance of their being in part inoperative, in case the sales made to their predecessors should be consummated by a fulfillment of the conditions.

Judgment for plaintiffs, declaring their right and title to be paramount to those of the defendants, and that the deeds to the plaintiffs are "legal, valid, and binding, and have conveyed to and vested in the plaintiffs the title of the lots therein mentioned in fee.'

Minor Orders, References and Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUSTICE INGRAHAM.

Henry Matthews, surviving executor, &c., vs. *Elizabeth Young and others.*—Referred to David A. Fowler, Esq., to examine as to matters in petition, and to report thereon.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE JUSTICE BOSWORTH.

Joseph A. Kitting vs. *George E. Vanderburgh et al.*—The defendant, McAlpine, is not guilty of the misconduct charged against him. No costs are allowed to the defendant against the receiver as ordered.

BEFORE JUSTICE HOFFMAN.

*The Metropol

has been made of 2,635 hhds. Cuba at 5¾c.@6¾c.; 196 hhds. Porto Rico, chiefly at 6¾c.@7¼c.; 1,670 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 6,500 bags Bahia on terms not ascertained.

SEEDS—The demand has been moderate for Clover, Timothy and Calcutta Linseed, at essentially unchanged prices.

TALLOW—Sales have been quite limited, to-day, at 10¾c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—The public sale, to-day, though well attended, was not very successful. All the Green changed hands at firm prices. Holders withdrew the bulk of the offering of Blacks, these having met with very little favor. Gunpowder, 33c.@50¾c.; Imperial, 30c.@45¾c.; Hyson, 36¾c.; Young Hyson, 24c.@2 c.; Twankay, 24c.@26½c.; Congou, 27½c.@30c.; Oolong, 31½c.@38c.; Souchong, 30c.@30¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has attracted more attention, sales having been made, since Tuesday last, of 416 cases Seed Leaf at 4¾c.@25c.; 121 bales Havana at 25c.@32c.; and 368 bales Yara on private terms.

WHALEBONE—Has been in good request, at full rates.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 600 bbls., at 26½c.@26¾c.@27c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been unusually quiet to-day. For Liverpool, no important engagements were effected. For London, there were taken 150 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 3d. For other ports, nothing really new.

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THOMAS B. WINSTON, from New-Orleans.
M. ANDRESEN, from Hamburg.
H. E. SCHMILINSKY, from N. York and Maracaibo.
FRED W. HAGEN and family, from Porto Cabello.
Mrs. A. MURDOCH and family, from Porto Cabello.
A. BISCHOFF, from New-York.
JOHN E. FEHR, from New-York.
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PERSONAL.

THE HEIRS OF EMANUEL DELMAR, Esq., London, late deceased, will please communicate immediately with JACOB DELMAR, Esq., Executor, No. 9 Bedford-st, Portland-Place, London.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also, that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 254 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE.—W. J. SHARP would invite the public to examine his celebrated tables, with his new improved cushions, superior to any now in use. Also six second-hand tables for sale and two to let, at his manufactory, No. 148 Fulton-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE REV. WILLIAM J. HOGE, ASSISTANT pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in this City, will preach in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand, on the EVENING of SABBATH Sept. 25, at 7½ sts., on the EVENING of SABBATH Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. This is the usual monthly evening service, and after the sermon a special collection will be taken up, as heretofore, in aid of the debt of the church. Preaching during the day by the pastor, the Rev. SPENCER L. FINNEY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

THE REV. S. M. DILL, OF BALLYMENA, one of the Delegates from the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., (the Rev. A. CLEMENTS, Pastor,) on next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Coming from the immediate locality where the wonderful religious revival which now pervades Ireland commenced, and being himself one of the most active and honored instruments therein, he will thus be able to give a full and accurate account of its origin, progress and effects.

THE REV. P. McMENAMY, D. D., AND aided by Missionaries of the various evangelical Churches and converts from error, will meet in friendly conversation the advocates of the Romish distinction between mortal or big sins cured chiefly by the priest of the confessional, and the venial or little sins which may sometimes be blotted out by Holy Water and Alms, or by Purgatory or the Mass, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

THE MEMBERS OF THE DEPUTATION from Ireland will preach on SABBATH, 25th inst., (to-morrow) as follows: Rev. Dr. EDGAR, A. M., at Cooper Institute; P. M., Rev. Mr. Blair's Church; evening, Rev. Mr. Sanderson's. Rev. Mr. DILL, A. M., Rev. Dr. McElroy's; P. M., Rev. Dr. Thomson's; evening, Rev. Mr. Clement's. Rev. Mr. WILSON, A. M., Rev. Dr. Adams'. P. M., Cooper Institute; evening, Rev. Dr. McLeod's. JOHN N. McLEOD, Secretary Com. of Arrangements.

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH.—THE new Chapel, corner 39th-st. and 3d-av. will be opened for worship by this Church, TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., and at 3 P. M., by the Rev. EDWARD LATHROP, D. D., and at 7½ P. M., by the Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., of Albany. The Rev. H. G. WESTON, D. D., will preach at the same place, THURSDAY, 29th inst., at 7½ P. M.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, at 7½ o'clock, at their Rooms, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st. An Essay will be read by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church. Subject—*Personal Effort*. Young men are especially invited to attend. By order.
CHAS. W. BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES, and others willing to promote their welfare, the Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Services with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by signs at 3½ P. M. The Rev. GEORGE C. PENNELL will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, (the sermon to be interpreted by signs,) and the Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector of St. Thomas' Church, in the EVENING.

SEAMEN, ATTEND!—THERE WILL BE A large gathering of seamen at the Cooper Institute on SABBATH EVENING, Sept. 25, for the purpose of holding a Prayer and Experience Meeting. A short address on *The General Interests of Seamen* will be delivered by the Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, Pastor of the Mariners' Church, who has spent more than ten years in the forecastle. "Come one, come all."

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 8 o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (nearly opposite the Fifth-avenue Hotel.) The Rev. T. HAGUE, D. D., will preach as above, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers in the City, and citizens generally, are cordially invited to attend.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CHURCH EDifice being erected by the Third Reformed Dutch Church of Jersey City, upon the corner of South 1st and Erie sts., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on THURSDAY, Sept. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M. Members of the classis of Bergen, and all interested, are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PARENTS,—THE Sabbath School lately connected with the 18th-st. Church having reorganized, will meet TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Sept. 25, at the Metropolitan Academy, No. 79 6th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M., and 2½ o'clock P. M. Children are affectionately invited to attend, independent of creeds. JAMES FONDA.

THE CHRISTIAN SABBATH.—THE FIRST of a short series of sermons on this subject (to be delivered on successive Sunday evenings) will be preached on NEXT LORD'S DAY, in St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn. Service commences at 7½ o'clock. This Church is open EVERY SUNDAY EVENING in the year.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.—AT UNION Chapel, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway, by Prof. MATTISON, at 10½ A. M., *Sanctity and Importance of the Sabbath, and Tendencies of the present Anti-Sabbath Movement*. At 7½ P. M., *The Perpetuity and Enforcement of Sunday Laws*. Seats free; and strangers made welcome.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR, OF BELFAST, senior member of the Deputation from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland to this country, will preach in Stanton-st Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth, (the Rev. Mr. SANDERSON'S,) TO-MORROW EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of the Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also, on THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free throughout.

CHRISTIAN UNION, OF BROOKLYN.—The address before this body, by O. B. FROTHINGHAM, was postponed, on account of the rain, till WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at the Polytechnic Institute, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Conditions of Full and Free Inquiry into Religion.*

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF MISSIONS in Oregon and Washington Territory, will be held, by Divine permission, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses from the Rt. Rev. Bishop SCOTT and others.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—The Rev. J. H. HOBART BROWN Rector of the Church of the Holy Evangelists, Beekman-st., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—A DIScourse will be preached by the Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the nature of the standard to be lifted up, "when the enemy cometh in like a flood," and how now it must be done, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Church of the Puritans, on Union-Square. Services at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. DUNBAR; at 3 P. M. by the Rev. WM. LAWRENCE; at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D.D., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. ADAM MCCLELLAND, the Blind Preacher of Brooklyn, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free to strangers. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner of Broadway, 6th-av. and 34th-st. The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will preach TO-MORROW EVENING upon the question—*Whether the Future Punishment of the Wicked is Consistent with the Paternal Character of God.* Service at 7½ o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH AND SABBATH- SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D. D., will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ and 4 o'clock. Prof. O. M. MITCHELL, of the Cincinnati and Dudley Observatories, is expected to address the Children's Meeting at 7½ o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESTORATION—CORner Clark-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, the Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Evening services will be resumed next Sunday.

THE REV. C. J. HOPKINS WILL PREACH in the Bethesda Baptist Church in 22d-st., near 3d-av., TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 25th, at 10 A. M., and 3½ P. M., the Rev. SAMUEL KNAPP in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Elder GEORGE STORRS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Subject—*Angels; their Number, Rank, Work, &c.* Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M.

THE POOR HAVE THE GOSPEL PREACHED TO THEM.—Preaching at No. 194 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity, every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. A prayer meeting is also held on THURSDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST., M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d-avs. Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. F. S. DEHASS, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. S. WHITE, of the Providence Conference. All seats Free.

NOTICE.—ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. A. C. Foss will preach in the EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ELM-PLACE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH —Brooklyn. The Rev. W. A. BARTLETT, Pastor, will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, corner of Hoyt-st. and Fulton-av., next SABBATH, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTH-AV., near 12th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Conference meeting at 3 P. M. Evening subject, by request—*Resurrection and Judgment.*

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Greene sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, by the Pastor, the Rev. PETER STRYKER, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. AFTERNOON subject—*Faint, yet Pursuing.*

REV. T. W. HIGGINSON IS ENGAGED TO speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Sept 25, morning 10½, evening 7½ o'clock, on *Spiritualism.*

CITY PARK MISSION CHURCH—CONcord-st., near Gold, Brooklyn. The Rev. LYMAN WHITING will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—THE Rev. J. P. NEWMAN will speak on Temperance, in this Church, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 29th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WOR- SHIP, 35th-st. between 4th and Lexington avs.—Rev. B. F. BARRETT will preach TO-MORROW MORNING. Seats provided for strangers.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—PREACHING BY THE Rev. D. J. ROBINSON, next SABBATH, at Hall No. 24, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Subject—*Sacred History and Prophecy*, illustrated with maps and charts. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—THE REV. MR. MUZZEY will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, South 9th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*India.* Mr. MUZZEY has been a Missionary in India for more than twenty years, and will be able to state much that is interesting in relation to that country. Service at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor at 10½ o'clock A. M.

THE NEW SABBATH SCHOOL ROOM OF the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will be dedicated on SABBATH the 25th. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., byt he Rev. Dr. KENNEDAY. Dedication services at 2 o'clock P. M., when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING and others. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

THE REV. DR. EDGAR, DELEGATE FROM the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland will preach (D. V.) in the Charles-st. U. P. Church on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON. Services to commence at 3½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up for the missions in the south and west of Ireland.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER—Foot of Laight-st., North River.—Preaching TO-MORROW by the Rev. JOSEPH M. WAITE, minister in charge. Subject, in the FORENOON—*The Thief on the Cross succeeding forgiveness*; in the AFTERNOON—*Saul in the affair of Amalek.* Services commence at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts. The Rev. MOSES BALLOU, Pastor will preach in this Church TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING; services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. A Sunday School Sermon in the evening, *Is Water baptism a Christian ordinance?*

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—FIRST REFORMED Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JAMES S. MAINE. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock

JOHN-STREET FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, the Rev. E. L. JANES. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free. Daily Union Prayer-Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Broome and Ridge-sts. The pastor, the Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, will preach, Providence permitting, TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Choice of Moses.*

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—FIFTY-FOURTH-St., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rt. Rev. Bishop ATKINSON, of North Carolina, will preach in the Chapel of the Hospital, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service to begin at 4 o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Institution.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. Dr. MAGOON, and in the EVENING by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. HAGUE. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

BEHOLD HE COMETH!—THE GLORIOUS news of the approaching Kingdom of Messiah will be preached by his messenger TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. The intelligent and honest are invited.

THE REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL deliver a discourse (D. V.) on the *Mortara Case*, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of South 1st and 8th sts., Williamsburgh. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY—CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st. The Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor, will preach, TO-MORROW MORNING, on *God's Forgiveness of Sin*; and EVENING, *The Earliest Christian Church.*

CARLTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING by the Rev. A. STEVENS, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, the Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS. The public are invited to attend.

ALL SOULS CHURCH—(THE REV. DR. BELLOWS') will reopen TO-MORROW, Sept. 25, after the usual Summer vacation. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. During the recess a gallery has been added, giving 33 pews, or nearly 200 additional seats.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Abingdon-square Union Church, Lebanon Hall, No. 10 Abingdon-square. Subject—*The Young Man of Thought.* Preaching, as usual, at 10½ A. M.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—THE REV. F. S. WILEY, Rector of Christ Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

FOURTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.—THE 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., (Dr. A. D. SMITH'S) which has been closed for several weeks for painting and repairs, will be reopened TO-MORROW. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

ST. MATTHEW'S ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH—No. 189 Washington-st., Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. WM. HULL, will preach TO-MORROW, 25th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited to attend. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

THE REV. MR. DILL, ONE OF THE IRISH Deputation now in our City, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., (Dr. MCELROY'S.) TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NOR- FOLK-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. Seats free.

PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF Brooklyn, corner of DeKalb and Carlton avs. The Rev. GEO. W. TIMLOW will preach in the above Church at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. on SUNDAY EVENING.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH AT THE Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—"*Israel's Restoration, the Second Coming of Christ, the Millennium,*" &c. Seats free.

THE REV J. HARTLEY WILL PREACH in the New School Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, 25th inst.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—BISHOP SCOTT, of Oregon, is expected to preach on SUNDAY MORNING next in this Church, at 10½ A. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The price of the Library Edition, which will be ready for delivery in November next, will be $7 50, and those desirous of obtaining a copy will please send their names to
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LOST OR STOLEN—CERTIFICATE NO. 291 FOR twenty-one shares of the Stock of the Mechanics' Banking Association, standing in the name of Mrs. Mary Monroe. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinee.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—World and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Magic Trumpet—The Belle of Maaria—Tight Rope Evolutions.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Ruling Passion—Ticklish Times.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Garibaldi—A Wife for an Hour.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Satan in Paris—Mysterious Stranger—Evening—Satan in Paris.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

The Times in Europe.

Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., American Bankers, No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, with whom we have made arrangements for our European business, will receive subscriptions for the New-York Times for any length of time, and will also furnish single copies upon the receipt of the American mails. They are also authorized to receive Advertisements, at the regular rates of the paper, and to attend to all matters of business connected with the Times.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Additional intelligence from the disputed territory of San Juan Island reaches us, *viâ* San Francisco, by the Overland Mail. The report of the landing of another detachment of United States troops on the island is confirmed. A company of sappers and miners was expected to arrive by the next vessel from Vancouver, and it was understood that they would be set at work to erect fortifications. The Legislature of British Columbia had become greatly excited at the condition of affairs. An address to Gov. Douglas had been adopted, which called for active measures to expel the American forces; the Governor had been requested to embody a militia force; and a memorial to the Queen was in circulation for signatures in Victoria, declaring the island to be British territory, and calling upon the Home Government to sustain its rights. In the meantime our special Washington correspondent states that the British Government has ordered a distinguished military commander to the island, with instructions similar to those issued by our Government to General Scott.

There is some prospect that the negotiations relative to the proposed Treaty with the Juarez Government in Mexico will be transferred to Washington. Both Señor Mata and Señor Lerdo are understood to be in favor of such transfer, and to have urged it upon Juarez in their dispatches. The private Secretary of Señor Lerdo left this city on Tuesday last for Vera Cruz, by way of New-Orleans, as bearer of dispatches. There is little doubt that this Treaty will be the subject of discussion in Washington, even if the transfer should not be made permanently, with the hope that some plan may be devised which will satisfy both Governments. Great confidence is yet felt that a favorable conclusion will finally be reached.

For the week ending on the 19th inst., the receipts into the Sub-Treasury amounted to $834,832 39. The drafts issued amounted to $1,158,119 81—a reduction of $323,287 42 as compared with the week previous. The amount remaining subject to draft was $4,404,831 22.

The most conclusive testimony to the existence of gold in the Pike's Peak region of Kansas has just arrived at Leavenworth from Denver City, in the shape of $32,000 in gold dust. This is the largest amount yet received at one time. The proposition for a State organization had been defeated, returns from eleven of the mining districts giving a majority of 1,600 against it. This result may be attributed to the opposition of the mining population to the lands of the region being brought into market for sale—a measure that would be the immediate result of the proposed organization. In consequence of the numerous depredations of thieves, a Vigilance Committee had been organized, which had already banished several persons.

Reports of the disastrous effects of the wind and rain storms which have swept the country recently, reach us almost hourly. The heavy rains in Pennsylvania, in the Delaware and Lehigh valleys, as already noticed, have caused many serious freshets in the rivers. The Lehigh River at Mauch Chunk was yesterday fully eight feet above its ordinary level, and the streets of the place were overflowed to such an extent that its citizens were forced to resort to boats, in which they were doing their best to preserve their property from destruction. A serious break is also reported in the Delaware Canal at Yardleyville, about forty feet of the embankment having been washed away. All the canals are overflowed to such an extent that the boats are unable to make their customary trips. From the Jersey coast, we learn that the brig *Mason B. Davis* and the schooner *Harrison Jones*, both bound for this port, are ashore above Squan Inlet. Their crews are safe. Accounts also reach us from the Southern States of damage done by the late equinoxial gale. In portions of South Carolina, it amounted to a tornado, which destroyed property to an immense amount.

Another correspondence has taken place between the Mayor of Baltimore and the Independent Committee of Citizens, relative to the disturbances in that city. The Committee inquired of the Mayor if he intended to continue all his recent appointments of Judges of the election, and the Mayor refers the Committee to his recent address, and says if the Committee can prove that any of the Judges acted dishonestly, he will remove them.

Joseph W. Thornton is on trial at St. Louis for the murder of Mr. Joseph Charles, a prominent citizen, whom Thornton killed in the street in June last. The defence of insanity is set up.

At the General Term of the Supreme Court yesterday, another action involving questions of fraud and corruption at the City Hall, and of burdens and taxes to the citizens, came on for argument. It was an action brought by a property-owner on Fifty-eighth-street to enjoin Terence Farley, a contractor, from proceeding in grading that street under a contract which the plaintiff alleged was obtained by him through the collusion of late Street-Commissioner Taylor. The plaintiff alleges that the proposals were deceptively contrived to delude bidders, and that Mr. Farley was in fact the highest bidder instead of the lowest. In the case of Mower against Bogardus, the Hudson City mob case, the counsel on each side summed up, and the Jury will reassemble on Monday to render a verdict. In the Court of General Sessions, John McAlpine was placed on trial, charged with robbing a young lady, a governess, of a carbuncle ring. The evidence of the complainant is painfully interesting. McAlpine, who has a dozen *aliases*, has been several times in the Tombs, and has served two years in the State Prison.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, reinstated six of the old municipal policemen, dismissed two officers from the Department, and accepted the resignations of two others. The Board will meet next Monday for the trial of Dr. A. S. Jones, Police Surgeon, charged with receiving a bribe. The General Superintendent has issued a circular, a copy of which is to be placed in the hands of every officer, prescribing certain rules of discipline and deportment to be observed by them. The men are to learn them by heart.

The second anniversary of the Fulton-street Prayer Meeting was held at the North Dutch Church, yesterday, and the attendance was very large. The Rev. Dr. Leland presided. Addresses were made by the members of the Irish Delegation, in which they told of the gratifying progress of the revival in Ireland, and asked Christian Americans to aid in its further advancement. The Business Men's Daily Union Prayer Meeting Convocation, having for its object the revival of the prayer meetings of last year, held its first session last evening in the Cooper Institute, and will continue through Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The exercises were interesting.

The Regatta of yesterday was again a failure on account of there being no wind, or not enough to make the sail inside of the time appointed. The steamer having the members of the Club on board, proceeded to the light-ship, but returned towards evening and took two of the yachts in tow and brought them to the city. Others when last seen last night, were near the point of Sandy Hook becalmed. Some were endeavoring to return, none however, had proceeded to the light-ship. The race will be attempted a third time to-day, at the same hour.

Another meeting was held last evening of the subscribers to the stock for an opera house in Brooklyn. The Building Committee ask for $175,000, and of this amount, including the subscriptions received last evening, all has been raised but about $10,000. The prevailing opinion being that this balance would be taken at the outside within one week, the meeting adjourned with the intention of not calling another public meeting. The land for the opera house has already been purchased and paid for, and the work upon it will probably be commenced within two weeks—the plans and everything necessary being ready.

The Stock Market yesterday was again firm for New-York Central shares, which attract most speculative attention at present. The Western Road Stocks were easier in the afternoon. On the other hand, there was a renewed movement for the rise in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company, on a rumor that the California mails are likely to be continued on the steamers of the Company after 1st October. There was a large export demand for Gold and Silver for the two European steamers sailing this day, and $2,500,000 is stated as the total engagements. Money continues in easy supply. Exchange closed 110¼ on London; f.5.14¾ on Paris.

A fair business was transacted in Flour, at, however, irregular prices. Wheat and Corn were scarce, and in demand at advanced rates. Oats also improved. Pork was brisker and firmer. Cut Meats, Lard, Beef, Coffee, Cotton, Hops, Hides, Metals and Tallow, were quiet. A brisk inquiry prevailed for Sugars, the sales of which comprised over 3,000 hhds., 1,670 boxes, and 6,500 bags. Fish, Leather, Naval Stores, Oils and Whisky, were in fair request. Rice was more sought after. Samples of the new crop had been received from Charleston,—a day earlier than the first receipt of new last year. Other branches of trade were inactive.

City Reform in Baltimore.

We have watched the reform movement in Baltimore with special interest, because we hope the time is not very distant when something of the kind may be attempted in New-York. The fact that the respectable citizens of Baltimore have had the energy and independence to attempt such a movement at all, shows that as yet they are decidedly in advance of our people. Political partisanship still reigns supreme in New-York, and to its interest and its avarice the great body of our citizens freely sacrifice every consideration of the public good. Whether this will always be the case it is impossible to predict; but every one who hopes anything for our City hereafter, must have some degree of confidence that a time will come when party leaders shall be set aside, and City interests receive some share of attention on their own account. In view of such a contingency, however remote, it may be well to follow the movement already inaugurated in Baltimore.

That movement began, as our readers know, in a mass meeting of citizens, who resolved to take the City election *out of the hands of political parties*,—to appoint a Committee who should nominate City officers, regardless of their party relations and with sole reference to their character and fitness, and then to vote for and elect that ticket. They resolved at the same time to call on the Mayor of the City to aid their efforts, by providing for the protection of the ballot-box and the public peace. They also tendered him their "co-operation and assistance in selecting the Judges of election and the special Police for each Ward." An address was presented to the Mayor, embodying their views; and we have already made some allusions to his reply. While he declares his willingness to receive any suggestions they have to make, he declines to divide the powers and responsibilities of his office with any portion of his fellow-citizens.

So far the Mayor's action was well enough. But he, at the same time, issued an address to the people of Baltimore, for which it is less easy to see the occasion. It is a prolonged and elaborate protest against the meeting,—partly on the ground that it was wholly unnecessary, and partly because it was calculated to injure the commercial interests of the city by proclaiming its defects and disgraces to the world. He denies the existence of the evils alleged as the occasion of the movement. This is a question of fact which we cannot undertake, at this distance, either to argue or decide. But we cannot believe that so formidable a movement as the Mayor admits this to be, has been started without reason, or in the utter absence of provocation. Unless an immense number of the most intelligent and respectable citizens of Baltimore are the victims of an imaginary fear, there are evils in the municipal government of Baltimore, which demand redress. The Mayor denounces the Press and this town meeting with great vehemence for having *exposed* these evils, and thus diverted confidence and trade from Baltimore. With reference to the Press, he says:

"I do not hesitate to say that the Press has done more injury to this city than ten times the catalogue of rowdyism which it has professed to detail. *It has excited your people to riot and bloodshed at home, and has brought discredit upon your good name abroad.* It has been the prolific source of many of the evils of which you complain—and if your trade has suffered, it has been through this agency, which, in its efforts to secure patronage or gain party ascendancy, has trifled with the best interests of your people. If you go to other communities, similarly situated with your own—with the same mixed population—you will find that rowdyism is not more remarkable in this city than in some of these. *But their business men do not permit their evils to be made the constant theme of editorial comment and exaggeration.* There is not a town or village in the whole country where the good name of your city is not now assailed, and the most fearful pictures presented of your 'deplorable' condition."

This is certainly an extraordinary paragraph for an intelligent man to write. We should like to know from Mayor Swann if the "business men" of New York "do not *permit* the evils of their City government to be made the theme of editorial comment." Our "business men" have never thought it essential to their interests to cover up and extenuate the evils of the City government. They have believed it better to reform than to hide them,—and they know perfectly well that without the exposures and denunciations of the Press, no movement towards reform is possible. If the Press in Baltimore or New-York, has "excited the people to riot and bloodshed," the guilty parties should be branded and crushed therefor by the indignation and disfavor of the public. But to blame the Press for disclosing abuses and denouncing malpractices in the Government, and charge upon it the discredit and disgrace of the abuses thus revealed is the height of absurdity. The Mayor thus speaks of the agencies by which bad officers are forced upon the community, and of the only remedy of which the case admits:

"It seems to me, fellow-citizens, that a great deal of what we complain of in the conduct of elections is due to the apathy and indifference of our citizens. When has it been customary for property-holders and men of business to attend the primary meetings, where bad nominations originate? Never, within my recollection. * * *

The proceedings of the primary meetings in some of the Wards I have no wish to defend. I should be very sorry to believe that any respectable number of those who placed me here are in any way responsible for nominations unfairly made. They can have no sympathy from me, and my fellow-citizens may rest assured that the countenance of this office will never be extended to any who may desire to uphold them. *Such nominations procured by unfair means cannot and ought not to be sustained.* I am prepared now, and at all times, to unite with conservative men to denounce violence, or any attempt to stifle the voice of a single qualified voter.

It is the privilege of every man to participate in the selection of those who are nominated to rule over him, or to control the affairs of the Government under which he lives. For twenty years past we have heard complaints of the manner in which these primary meetings have been conducted. The evil is not confined to any one party. The remedy, and the only one that I can see, is with the conservative classes who refuse to participate in them, and leave the results to be controlled by incompetent and designing men."

The Mayor admits that bad nominations are made by all the political parties:—and also that they ought not to be sustained. It strikes us that he must, therefore, admit the perfect right and duty of all good citizens to meet together, and to resolve that they will not sustain them; and this is precisely what the Town Meeting in Baltimore has done. The Mayor's tone rather implies that political partisans have a monopoly of nominating candidates, and that unless respectable men choose to attend *their* primary meetings, they have no right to complain of the results. Why have not business men a right to hold primary meetings—one or more—of their own? Why is it not quite as lawful for them to assemble and nominate candidates, as for political parties? May not the people get together and provide for electing officers of the Government, unless they come as Republicans, or as Democrats, or as Native Americans? The Town Meeting in Baltimore was simply a "primary meeting" of the people at large. They did not meet as politicians, it is true,—nor under the sanction of either of the political parties of the country: they met simply as citizens of Baltimore. But we do not see why their right thus to meet was not quite as perfect as if they had worn some party badge and aimed solely at the advancement of party interests. We are quite sure they were consulting the real welfare of the city much more truly than they could have done under some party name.

Something of Mayor Swann's dislike of the movement is unquestionably due to the reflection which it is supposed to cast upon his administration. This feeling is perfectly natural, and for aught we know, perfectly just; but he should not allow it to carry him too far. Least of all should he suffer it to betray him into the denial of rights which belong to every citizen, and which it is the duty of every citizen to exercise, whenever the welfare of the community may require.

Speaking of Councilmen.

By a curious coincidence, our City reporter yesterday morning passed from a series of observations on the ordinances prohibiting the keeping of swine, to the account of a riot in a drinking saloon of the Third Ward, with the remark, "speaking of Councilmen." The accidental phrase can hardly be considered a catachresis, for the riot in question grew up about, centered in, and was commended by a member of the City Council, one Anthony J. McCarty, who behaved in the aforesaid drinking saloon as if all the demons which drove the too-famous scriptural herd headlong down a steep place into the sea, had entered into his one paternal body. This exemplary Father of the City, assisted by five worthy confederates, fell upon a certain Mr. O'Brien, in the saloon No. 191 West-street, *pugnis et calcibus*, with fists and feet, beat him with clubs, smashed him with glass decanters, crushed him with chairs, and eventually left there a mangled mass of half-inanimate and wholly insensible clay on the floor. And all this was done by this estimable personage,—to whom the tax-payers of New-York have committed a certain proportional responsibility for the care of their property, their lives, their homes, and the honor of their City at home and abroad,—simply in pursuance of a slight political discussion between Mr. O'Brien and himself.

Now we do not note the case through any particular compassion for Mr. O'Brien, though we seriously lament his misfortunes; nor through any special horror of Mr. McCarty, though we should find it hard to overstate the case as against him. But we do call public attention to it as another and a most eloquent illustration of the Municipal system under which we live, and which is fast carrying us backwards into practical barbarism. The continuance and the character of this system are due not to the McCartys or the O'Briens, but to the citizens of New-York who look calmly on upon the desecration of all the ideas of liberty and law among us; who suffer the most irresponsible of mankind to usurp the offices of the City, and who appear to be equally insensible to the fast-growing burdens of taxation and to the full-grown weight of shame under which our Metropolis labors. The City may repudiate these riotous Fathers if it will, but it is the City which elected them to be its Councilors, and it is upon the City and not upon them that the enduring scandal of their deeds must rest.

Senator Douglas and the Supreme Court.—In his Wooster speech Senator Douglas discusses, though briefly, the bearing of the Dred-Scott decision of the Supreme Court upon his theory of Popular Sovereignty. It has been claimed by Southern men that the Court had decided slaves to be property under the Constitution, and that the protection of the Constitution, either through Congress or the Courts, must of necessity accompany it into any Territory of the United States. They have charged Mr. Douglas, therefore, with assailing that decision. The Republicans have alleged substantially the same thing as to the scope of the decision itself, and have met the Senator's plea for the sovereignty of the Territorial Legislature, by saying that he acknowledged the binding character of the decision which completely nullifies the practical effect of his principle.

Mr. Douglas answers both parties by denying the construction given to the decision of the Supreme Court. He asserts that the decision goes directly to the point that federal protection is to be given to slave property only in the event of its being *fugitive*. If a slave escapes, then it is the duty of Congress to make laws for the protection of his master's property in him. In every other case, so far as protection is concerned, it stands on the same footing as other property. All property relies for its security upon the local law of the State or Territory within which it is held. Congress has nothing whatever to do with the enactment of laws for its protection.

In this connection Judge Douglas refers to the article in the *Constitution*, written by Judge Black, reviewing his pamphlet on the subject. His reply is personal, incomplete and undignified. He descends to the vulgarity of nicknaming the Attorney-General, and charges him half-a-dozen times in the course of his remarks with willful "falsehood." He denies that he has assailed the Supreme Court, and also denies holding the theory that a Territory is a sovereign power:—and applies the epithets in question to Judge B. for having asserted the contrary. Mr. Douglas may possibly have made a more marked impression for the moment upon the crowd he was addressing, by the use of epithets and vituperation: but he gains nothing thereby either in reputation or in argument with the people at large. However mistaken in its assumptions, or in its argument, Judge Black's review may have been, it was at least courteous in tone and respectful in its language: and Judge Douglas would have consulted his true interest by responding to it in a similar style.

The Progress of Humbug.

The *Tribune* has been badly sold. It regards seriously the persiflage of the *Herald* about the enormous and preternatural things it is going to do this Winter. It believes, or at least pretends to believe, its announcements about reporting the proceedings of Congress verbatim by telegraph, and the kindred stuff with which it has been trying to bolster up the dying hopes of its subscribers for the past three months. The *Tribune* ought to be sharper than to be taken in by so old a trick. It ought to have earned from past experience that the *Herald* always brags loudest when it does least, and that one of its systematic tricks is to divert public attention from its failures, by boasting of what it has done in times past and what it means to do in the future. When the Italian War broke out, the *Herald* devoted column after column to proclamations of the astounding arrangements it had made for correspondence from the seat of war; but when the battles came to be fought it had not a solitary correspondent within 500 miles of the spot, and fell back upon the valuable services of their regular correspondent, Jefferson Brick, Esq., snugly seated in one of the back rooms of the *Herald* office. In the same way it has been making a dreadful hullabalo about the *Great Eastern*—reprinting everything it could find in old gazetteers on the general subject of steam navigation, and filling its columns with the contents of a six-penny guide-book to the *Leviathan* published in London two years ago. Yet, when the time comes and the preliminary trial trip is made, not a solitary *Herald* correspondent turns up,—and the Times, as usual, has the only full, accurate and intelligent original report of the whole affair.

The Congressional reporting operation is a piece of the same sort of enterprise. The *Herald* Editor is a dilapidated old Zouave in journalism, and, like the battered and decrepid Turcos and Zouaves of the French army, delights himself and the credulous crowd by rigmarole stories of the prodigious exploits of his better days, and the fearful slaughter he intends again to deal out upon everybody who ventures to cross his path. He has the most implicit faith in the credulity and stupidity of the public; and he retains a good deal of his old skill in playing upon both. But times have changed since the early days of his first campaigning. It is only a small portion of the public now who are either alarmed or amused by the terrific beating of his big drum, with which he astounds the world seven days in every week. The *reading* public now-a-days think a good deal more of performances than of promises—especially of promises which, as experience shows, are never intended to be fulfilled. The *Herald* man used to be the "*Napoleon*" of the Press, when he had nobody to fight; but he is now simply a broken-down old *Turco*, in whom the desire has long survived the ability, either to excel his rivals or fasten public attention upon his past exploits.

The Associated Press intends to make its reports of the debates in Congress much more full, accurate, and interesting than they have been heretofore; and as one of its members, the *Herald* will share the advantages of this improvement. With its usual modesty, however, it is making a desperate attempt to appropriate the entire *éclat* of an enterprise which belongs to its associates in common with itself. The best proof of the dilapidation into which it has fallen, is found in the fact that not one of its fellow-members has thought it worth while to complain of its proceedings. If it can derive any advantage from them, it is quite welcome to it.

Robbing Families for the Good of the Party.—We publish a communication in another column from the wife of a laborer employed by the Government of the United States in its service. She complains,—not of the work he has to do, nor of the small wages he receives, nor of the short and uncertain tenure of his post; but of the fact that a *political party*, which claims to control the Government, walks into his house, and under threat of dismissal and starvation, robs him of a certain percentage of the pittance he has so hardly earned. She thinks this unjust. She knows it makes it very hard for the family, and she fancies it galling to her husband's pride and sense of independence.

There is no doubt she is perfectly right; but there is not the slightest chance that the habit, outrageous and disgraceful as it is, will ever be abandoned. It has come to be a recognized principle of the Government that the wages of the persons in its employ are an open fund which the party that sustains it is perfectly at liberty to invade and plunder with complete impunity. This is the legitimate result of the despotism of party which usurped the Government, and rules the country under Republican forms. The offices, the patronage, the power, the Treasury of the country, belong *in fee* to the dominant party. The Government is concerned with them only as the agent and for the benefit of the party which placed it in power.

Our correspondent, in her ingenuous simplicity, begs the publication of her note, as it may "soften the consciences of those in authority to the demands of justice." She is over sanguine. There's not one chance in ten thousand of such a result. The first necessity of those in authority is to *keep* in authority:—and the only way to accomplish that is by propitiating the party to which they owe their places. Conscience is a luxury they cannot afford.

A Cry of the Taxpayers for Justice.

It is barely possible that the name of Terence Farley may not impress general readers as one of those "few, immortal names that are not born to die." Not in standard literature, nor yet in the current issues of the publishing world, does the representative of the Farleian family honors secure a place; but journalism is not unfamiliar with his deeds, and on contract, surety, warrant, and draft, on writs, subpœnas, complaints and pleadings, on paper and parchment, no name so frequents the chambers of the City Hall as that of this notable maker and mender of City streets. We have heretofore had occasion to celebrate some of the minor transactions with the Street Commissioner and the Corporation Counsel which have distinguished the career of Mr. Farley—a little charge, for instance, of $1,700, met munificently by the City treasury, for inspecting work never dreamed of at he time the service was alleged to have been performed, and other trifling matters of a similar sort. But yesterday our municipal hero reappeared in a new character. Associated with that august abstraction, the Corporation of New-York, he seeks from the Supreme Court, at General Term, a revision of such justice as the Special Term had awarded him in a suit brought by one Stephen Appleby. The case is not entirely unknown to the reader. Four years ago Farley obtained a very ambiguous contract for grading a block of Fifty-eighth-street, from the late Commissioner Taylor. Substantially, his was the highest bid put in for the job; formally, it was the lowest; and Mr. Appleby, the complainant, in his eminent prerogative of a tax-payer, declares that the entire affair was arranged in order to place money in the pocket of Terence, and to defraud the army of martyrs to which he belongs. The complainant also insists that the proposals and estimates were illegal in their indefiniteness; that it was unauthorized by the Common Council; and that the sureties were not properly guaranteed. Terence of course controverts all these positions; and adds the standing generality that tax-payers have no right to pursue and prosecute malappropriations of the taxes. It was Judge Davies who, at Special Term, decided these issues against the individual defendant, and stopped the work by a perpetual injunction. To set it going again, and especially to open that little private duct through which, as a part of the enterprise, public money has flowed so currently into the contractor's pocket, is the object of the present appeal, which the Justices having heard, have only to decide.

Without desiring to influence, however slightly, the unerring decisions of the law, let us be indulged the hope that the good fortune of Farley may not in this instance fail him. The value of such men in elucidating the radical evils of our Municipal system is not to be under-estimated. They are to the City Government what misery is to charity, or vice to didactic and reformatory virtue—the necessary opportunities for the exercise of that better political action which a wary people must presently institute. Terence is only one necessary evil, out of a multitude incident to a vicious system. Not until the vice is eradicated utterly need we fret ourselves because of the private ungodliness of such as he. Let paltry Municipal sinners have their day, and the day of reformatory energy will come all the sooner.

Academy of Music.

A good performance of the "Traviata" took place here last night, and attracted a fine audience. The caste included the names of Madame Cortesi, Signor Stefani and Signor Amodio. Of the lady's performance we have spoken on other occasions. Her conception of the *rôle* of *Violetta* is somewhat pronounced, and suggestive of a phase of life more lost than what we are apt to ascribe to the heroine, but it is sustained with great force, both morally and dramatically. In one essential we noticed a falling off from the taste of last season, namely, in the costuming of the part. We may add, too, that the nobility of Spain seems to have undergone some hardships during the past Winter—no longer presenting that gay and festive appearance which characterized it at the commencement of last year's season, but seeming, rather, by the poverty of its garments, to crave a merciful indulgence at the hands of a kindly acquaintance.

To-day there will be an extraordinary Matinée, at which the entire of "Lucia di Lammermoor," (Signor Gassier will make his *entré* as *Ashton*,) will be performed; also, an act from the "Trovatore;" another from the "Barber," and a third from the "Puritans." Between these pieces, Arthur Napoleon will perform some of his fantasias on the piano-forte.

CASE OF BISHOP ONDERDONK.

Inquiry into the Origin of the Present Movement for Restoration—Remonstrance of the Executive Committee of the Diocese Ten Years ago.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Fiat Justitia" asks for the publication of the Memorial of Dr. Onderdonk, praying for the removal of his sentence of suspension, and of the paper said to be in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Hawks, in which the suspended Bishop pledges himself, in the event of the removal of the sentence, to assign all his Episcopal rights and prerogatives to Bishop Potter. There is certainly great propriety and justice in this suggestion. A vague rumor gets afloat that a few gentlemen are secretly engaged in a measure which is calculated to effect most seriously the interests of the Church in this Diocese. The Diocese and the Church at large are kept in profound ignorance of the nature of the movement and of the parties engaged in it. After a while, certain statements of facts in regard to it, and the names of certain parties connected with it, find their way to the public press. "One of the Signers" states that Bishop Onderdonk confesses his guilt, justifies the court which condemned him, professes penitence, and promises virtually to resign his jurisdiction, if his suspension is removed. He signs his petition with this understanding of the case. The next day, "Another Signer" states that he never heard of the pledge of virtual resignation, and finds no confession of guilt in Dr. Onderdonk's memorial. His signature must have been affixed from motives and with an end in view different from those of the first signer. On the same day, a signer publicly withdraws his name from the paper. And still another talks of a three-fold division of the Diocese, sending Bishop Potter to the north part of the State, making a Diocese out of Long Island and Staten Island, and leaving the rest to Bishop Onderdonk.

What can all this mean? Are certain facts suppressed to induce one party to sign the memorial, which are disclosed to operate to the same end on the mind of another? Is the memorial itself so artfully and ingeniously worded that it may bear various constructions, purporting to be a confession of the crime of which he was convicted, when in fact it is only a general confession of sin? Did Bishop Onderdonk originate this movement? or was it first suggested to him by another?

Is the memorial itself the free, spontaneous offspring of Dr. Onderdonk's mind and heart, or were its outlines suggested to him as the terms on which certain parties might be induced to sign it? Is the paper in the hands of Dr. Hawks a *condition* submitted to Bishop Onderdonk, or a *purpose* originating with himself, and voluntarily expressed? The *whole* Church in this Diocese is entitled to know the full history of this movement. It would appear from the little that has been vouchsafed to the public in regard to it, that there has been misconception in the mind, and haste in the action even of those who have been permitted to take part in it, while those outside of the selected few are left to rumor and remote inferences. This is not the first move that has been made for the same end. In 1849, the Convention of the Diocese adopted a certain preamble and resolution, which, in the judgment of many, virtually asked for the removal of Bishop Onderdonk's sentence of suspension, although it ostensibly prayed only for relief to the Diocese, which at that time had not been authorized by the General Convention to elect a Provisional Bishop. In view of this circumstance, a meeting of the Laity and Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church was called in this City, and a memorial to the House prepared and signed by an Executive Committee of thirteen gentlemen, protesting against the removal of the sentence. The memorial was drawn by the Rev. Dr. Hawks. If it had any force, at a time when the Diocese had no Bishop, and no canonical mode of securing one but by the restoration of Bishop Onderdonk, its arguments are equally as forcible now, when there seems to be no sufficient evidence of his full confession of the offences of which he was convicted; when we are satisfactorily provided for in the way of Episcopal supervision, and when it would seem impossible to conjecture a motive for again stirring up the waters of strife and contention. If Bishop Onderdonk would unreservedly confess his guilt, completely justify the sentence which condemned him, and resign absolutely his jurisdiction, there could be no serious obstacle to the exercise of mercy in the removal of his suspension; but until this is done the arguments of the memorialists in 1849 remain in full force. The following is the conclusion of the paper and the names of the Executive Committee who signed it in behalf of the meeting.

PRESBYTER.

"Your Memorialists beg leave respectfully to remind you, Right Reverend Fathers, that this is the *second* time such an application has been made to you. On the former occasion it was made by Dr. Onderdonk himself, and referred to a Committee of your body, who reported that his application could not be favorably received; and expressly declaring that, in their view, he did not 'stand in the position of a penitent,' recommended that he should have liberty to withdraw his application—accompanying the recommendation with the very decided declaration, that though 'the remission of that sentence is a possible event in contemplation of law, they deem it but justice to the Memorialists, and to the Diocese of New-York, to add, that they consider the probability of its occurrence so slender and remote, as scarcely to afford a reasonable basis for future action.'

Your Memorialists cannot withhold the expression, both of surprise and regret that, notwithstanding this language of the Bishops, the Convention of New-York should have importunately renewed the application without the most distant allusion to any act evincing *penitence* on the part of the suspended Bishop, since the declaration made by the Bishops. But, had penitence on the part of Dr. Onderdonk been asserted as the basis of this application, and had such assertion been undeniably true, your Memorialists still would respectfully submit, whether *a restoration to the Episcopal functions* would be desirable or proper. The offences of which Dr. Onderdonk was convicted are of such a nature as to preclude the idea of his restoration to the performance of Episcopal functions under *any* circumstances. Your Memorialists expressly charge that there has been no such act or evidence of penitence; but, on the contrary, the suspended Bishop persists in the assertion that, having committed no sin, he has nothing whereof to repent; and your Memorialists feel that it is not their place or province to remind their Right Reverend Fathers that 'He pardoneth and absolveth all those *only* who *truly repent*, and unfeignedly believe his Holy Gospel!"

Your Memorialists further beg leave to represent that such is the standing and character of the suspended Bishop, that he is not 'of good report' in the Diocese of New-York—there being many, both of the Clergy and Laity of the Church of said Diocese, who have no confidence in his moral purity.

They further represent, that he could not usefully exercise Episcopal functions in New-York, inasmuch as many Clergymen would not desire his visitations in their parishes, and would not invite him to their houses, or treat him with the respect which the office of a Bishop, worthily borne, may always command; nor would many members of their congregations remain in the Church if he entered it to officiate, nor would many receive Confirmation at his hands.

Your Memorialists beg leave further to represent, that the large vote by which the resolution was passed, is indicative rather of the earnest desire to free the *Church* in the Diocese from its present condition, than to intimate, on the part of the Convention, a wish that Dr. Onderdonk should again preside over it as the Bishop. Your Memorialists beg leave distinctly to say, that they mean to cast no imputation on the brethren who composed the majority. Some of them, as your Memorialists know, voted for the resolution, as offering the only possible mode whereby the *Diocese* could be relieved, who would never have voted directly for Dr. Onderdonk's restoration. Others voted for it, as your Memorialists also know, from the hope that in some mode a restoration would be connected with an Assistant Bishop, to whom the services could be performed. Others again there were, though, as your Memorialists believe, very few in number, who voted for the resolution in the hope that it would lead to the full reinstatement of Dr. Onderdonk in his former position. Could such of your Memorialists as were members of the Convention have seen the subject in the same light with their brethren of the first-named class, they would have voted with them, for their anxiety to see the Diocese relieved is very great; but they never could have voted with either of the others, because they could not conscientiously join in a resolution which they could construe into nothing less than an unqualified request for the pardon and restoration of one whom they believed to be guilty, who had been convicted of guilt, had refused all acknowledgment of it, had manifested no penitence for it; and whose restoration could accomplish no good, because public opinion had destroyed all power to be useful.

In conclusion, your Memorialists respectfully beg leave to say, that they can use no language too strong to express their deep sense of the evils, great and manifold, which must result from the restoration of Dr. Onderdonk; evils to the cause of Christianity, to the progress of the Church at large, to the support of pure morals, to the character of our country, and to the advancement and stability of our communion in the Diocese of New-York.

Your Memorialists, as became them, have spoken for themselves alone as Protestant Episcopalians of New-York. The questions now at issue, however, affect the *whole* Church; for the purity and character of our Episcopate are the common property of the Church. To our brethren elsewhere we leave it to perform in this case what they may deem to be their duty. We have but endeavored, in the sight of God, humbly, respectfully, and faithfully, to acquit our own consciences in the matter; and we now leave the result in the hands of Him, before whom you, our much respected and Right Reverend Fathers, and we, your spiritual children in the bonds of Christ, must alike stand one day for judgment.

To save the Church of God and ourselves, a small portion of it, from a dreaded, and we fear ruinous calamity, we implore at your hands such interposition as you alone, of all earthly powers, can now bestow; and for your health, usefulness, and happiness your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

New-York, Oct. 3, 1849.

Thos. House Taylor,	Francis L. Hawks,
John S. Stone,	L. P. W. Balch,
Henry Anthon,	G. T. Bedell,
L. Bradish,	Cornelius Dubois,
James S. Aspinwall,	A. W. Dunham,
C. R. Marvin,	F. S. Winston,
John S. Heard,	Executive Committee.

Note from the Rev. Dr. Anthon.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 22, 1859.

Will you permit me to state, through your columns, that, being satisfied, upon further reflection, that the peace and advancement of the Diocese require the resignation of Bishop Onderdonk's jurisdiction over it, previous to the removal of his suspension, I have withdrawn my name from the petition in circulation. Respectfully yours,

HENRY ANTHON.

Party Robbery of the Poor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Though but one of the many drops that compose the vast ocean of subscribers to the New-York Times yet I hope the editor will pardon the intrusion of a personal statement of domestic grievances, growing out of political despotism. It is your honest, frank and straightforward views of justice that induces me to call on you for a public exposure of official pressure.

My husband has been for many years in the Government employ, and I know is faithful to his trust, laboring "in season and out of season" at his post of duty. Although a hireling, his self-sacrifice is a pleasure, he, in his honest heart, considering the affairs of Government as sacred, and to be cared for equally with individual relations. His salary is limited—barely enough, with frugality, to support his family. Of this he does not complain; but he does feel—and all the members of his family feel—the oppressive tax imposed on him at the Spring and Fall elections.

The principle adopted is to assess all according to their salaries—which may not incommode the higher officers—and not according to their families or honest needs. Surely this is not just. Is it not humbling, nay, grinding, to the heart of the husband and father to have his labored earnings, which are needed for the food and raiment of his family, wrenched from him by the iron hand of partisan combination to defray the expenses of a machinery reckless in expense and corruptible to human nature? His idea was that all in the employ of the Government ought willingly to aid in the support of that relation, whereby he himself is supported. But in the name of common sense let it be done spontaneously, not by coercion. There is gratitude in the human heart of many a poor office-holder, but coercion chills and petrifies it.

The lash that is held over those who do not comply with the arbitrary demand is displacement from office; and as the bread and butter of his little ones depend on his daily walk, he has to submit, and drop his independence as a man, and become a mere labor-saving machine. You will confer a favor upon the writer if, in your multitudinous articles, you can devote a few lines to this painful subject in your strong, honest way, and perhaps the result might be a softening of the consciences of those in authority to the demands of justice, which would add a few more comforts and less self-denial to the family household.

One of Many Dependents.

New-York, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

Political Items.

Hon. Isaac E. Morse, of Louisiana, has written a letter insisting that the position of Mr. Douglas, in regard to the non-interference of Congress with the question of Slavery in the Territories, is the only one which the Democratic Party, North or South, can consistently hold. He makes a variety of quotations from distinguished Democrats to prove this, and thus concludes:

"If the new doctrine of protecting Slavery in the Territories be insisted upon at Charleston, it *excludes every Northern man of the Democ

Herring's Patent Champion Safes Again Victorious.—Read the following letter from E. W. Blatchford, Esq., proprietor of the Chicago Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory:

CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1859.

C. L. Harmon & Co., No. 135 South Water-st., Chicago, Agents Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

GENTLEMEN: During the disastrous conflagration of last night, my Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead Manufactory, five stories in height, and 55 by 100 feet on the ground, was completely destroyed, and the walls nearly all fell. The Herring's Patent Champion Safe, size No. 2, high folding doors, which Collins & Blatchford bought of you some three years since, was in my office on the second floor of the manufactory, and fell some 20 feet into the basement, where it laid exposed to a very severe heat for ten hours. Upon recovering it from the ruins to-day, and opening it, I found all my books, papers and money contained in it in a good state of preservation—the only damage to them being the drawing of the leather binding of the books, and their being quite damp from the safe's being filled with steam from the fire-proof filling. The fire was of the most intense character, owing to the great height of the building, and the fact that each story was in flames at once. I regard it as a most satisfactory test of the perfect fire-proof security afforded by Herring's Patent Champion Safe.

Yours truly, E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STILL LATER.

FIRE AT NEWARK, N. J.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser of Friday Evening, Sept. 16, 1859.

This morning a Herring's Safe, which had been in the third story and in the ruins all night, and in the hottest part of the flames, was taken out, and on opening it, its contents (the books of Messrs. Ward & Johnson) were found to be entirely preserved.

NEWARK, Sept. 19, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* We take pleasure in stating that our books, papers and money were preserved uninjured in one of your Patent Champion Safes at the burning of our moulding mill on the 15th inst., after being exposed to the fire for several hours.

WARD & JOHNSON.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.

More than one hundred different modifications, adapted to every branch of business where an *accurate and durable scale* is required. These scales are in use in nearly every country throughout the civilized world, and are *the only* COMPOUND BALANCES *that have merited and received the confidence and patronage of the business public.*

Call and examine or send for an ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A Card to the Public.—Having received the most convincing proof, within the past few days, that a spurious manufacture of Piano-Fortes has been issued for sale in this City, bearing our name and trade-mark, and sold as ours, we would caution our friends and the public against purchasing any instruments bearing such mark, except from our own rooms, No. 694 Broadway. This is the third time within the past few years that the same operation has been discovered, and always by different parties, and many persons have undoubtedly purchased them, supposing them to be genuine, thereby causing great injury to our reputation as manufacturers. We would also take this occasion to caution purchasers against the unjust and false reports of certain unprincipled manufacturers and dealers, in regard to the quality and durability of our instruments. Our manufactory was established in the City of Boston, by the late James Chickering, in the year 1823, since which time we have made and sold in different parts of this country, South America and Europe, nearly twenty-two thousand Pianos, for the superiority of which we have been awarded, at the different Fairs in this and other countries, over all our competitors, thirty-eight Prize Medals, besides innumerable testimonials from many of the leading artists in the profession.

The many years past all genuine Pianos issued by us bear upon the name-board, just over the keys, simply the name "Chickering, Boston," in Old English letters, while upon the sounding-board is the name of the firm in full, "Chickering & Sons, Boston," in German text.

Every instrument made by us is fully warranted for *durability and satisfaction* to the purchaser.

Should any persons, other than those we have already discovered, have such instruments, purporting to be ours, and which they have any doubt about, we would be pleased to hear from them, as we are not aware to what extent this practice may have been carried.

CHICKERING & SONS.

Piano-Forte Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York; Manufactory, Tremont-st., Boston.

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in Constant Receipt of Inquiries from our brethren respecting SEWING-MACHINES, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by THE WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your brethren,

ABEL STEVENS, THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY, J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE, J. BENJ. EDWARDS,
DAVID TERRY, WM. A. COX.

From Halstead's late Treatise on Motorpathy.—"Mrs. S——, aged 23, received an injury during confinement, which produced *prolapsus uteri*, with much pain and irritation. From the time of receiving the injury, to that of entering the Institution, (three and a half years,) she had been almost entirely confined to her bed. She was unable to walk, and could sit up but a few minutes at a time. The irritation and pain continued, not only in the diseased organ, but extended to the back and limbs also. A portion of the spine was very tender, with great heat and pain, and sometimes a sensation of numbness extended throughout its whole length; she had frequent attacks of headache and vertigo. Any over-exertion produced loss of voice and faintness. In three weeks after commencing treatment, she went up and down stairs, and soon walked about the grounds, rolled ten pins, &c., &c. Six months' treatment restored her to health."

This Treatise can be obtained by return mail, by inclosing 25 cents to H. HALSTED, M. D., Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass."

Lillie's Patent
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
are considered by competent judges to be
THE ONLY RELIABLE SAFES IN MARKET.
Against the *most skillful* BURGLAR it is
A SURE PROTECTION,
being fitted with a POWDER-PROOF COMBINATION LOCK of LILLIE'S OWN MANUFACTURE,
and the great fire at Oshkosh proved them to be the
MOST RELIABLE FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
Warranted Free from Dampness.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

Cantrell's.—Take our advice and buy your feet-coverings at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th-sts. His assortment embraces every variety for young and old, male and female, and his charges are remarkably low. Contented with trifling profits, Cantrell aims to give satisfaction to his customers and succeeds, for there is no establishment in this City where you can secure better bargains. Visit him.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Iron in the Blood.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, or Protected Solution of PROTOXIDE OF IRON, combined. Sold wholesale and retail by HARRIS & CO., No. 663 Broadway.

A pamphlet "On the Importance of Iron in the Human Organism," can be had on application.

Rupture Cured by Marsh & Co.'s Radical CURE TRUSS. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Good Boots and Gaiters.—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers inducements to purchasers not found elsewhere. His Boots are made in the latest Parisian style, and are warranted to do good service. There is no place where so much value can be got for the money as at WATKINS'.

Maravilla Cures Baldness, Removes Dandruff, and prevents the hair from falling out. Sold by all druggists, and at the retail depôt, F. PITTS, No. 709 Broadway; BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row; CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Failures in Business and in Character would be rare if men would adopt the pursuit for which they are by nature best fitted. Phrenological examinations at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, indicate the talents, defects, and proper pursuit.

Spalding's Prepared Glue,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box 3,800. No. 30 Platt-st.

Heavy Merino, Lambswool, Silk and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers.

The largest stock at retail in the City, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids. Fronts, half Wigs, &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Wigs $8, Toupees and Hair Dye.—CAMERON, No. 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, inventor of the new Human Hair Foundation Wigs. Our stock of Ladies' Half Wigs, Bands, Braids, Curls, &c., is unsurpassed. Our unequaled Hair Dye Wholesale and Retail.

HAS COME. HAS COME. HAS COME.

The Good Time Has Come.

SINGER'S No. 2 SEWING MACHINE
Can now be had for.....$100
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For manufacturing purposes the only reliable and unexcelled sewing machine in the world.—*Singer's Gazette.*

We have tried them in our own families, and find them superior to anything now in use.—*Times.*

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES from $50 to $75.
Hemming Gauges reduced to $4.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York,
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Grover & Baker's Noiseless Family Sewing Machines.

Temporarily at No. 501 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Sewing-Machine Needles.
The subscriber has now in stock a full assortment of NEEDLES, SUITABLE FOR
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These Needles are made by hand, from the best tempered English cast-steel, and will be found on trial SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.
J. FRED. MILLWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

Barthold's
Celebrated Sewing Machines.—Family machines—Prices reduced from $80 to $50.
BARTHOLF Manufacturing Company,
No. 434 Broadway.

New Sewing Machines.
$5, $6 50, $10, $15, $20, ALL KINDS.
$25, $30, $35, $50, $65, $75, WARRANTED.
$95 and $100. AGENT WANTED.
EAGLE SEWING-MACHINE CO., No. 411 Broadway.

The Eureka Celebrated sewing Machines.
"No family should be without them."—*Times.*
Price, $50. $50. $50.
Office No. 489 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines are well adapted to the use of families, tailors, dressmakers, &c. Prices greatly reduced.
WHITNEY & LYON, No. 477 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N.B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Save 25 per Cent. on your Clothing.
Buy at the Mammoth Clothing Establishment of
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic, the best hair dresser and restorer in use, (25 cents a bottle, large bottles,) to be had only of the proprietor, S. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.

What are the Wild Waves Saying, Willie?
Why! They are speaking of those splendid Fall Style Hats and Caps just opened at
WHITE'S EMPORIUM, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Leary & Co.
Are now prepared to supply new
AUTUMN STYLES OF $4 HATS.
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Tollman's Self-Ventilating Spring Bed and mattress, purifies itself by a draft of air from beneath, and conduces to health and comfort. Dealers and the public invited to examine. Manufactory, 678 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

(OFFICIAL DRAWINGS BY TELEGRAPH)
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Authorized by the Legislature, with SWORN COMMISSIONERS to superintend the same.

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Extra Class, No. 507, Sept. 23, 1859.
34, 24, 35, 33, 7, 73, 61, 36, 48, 55, 4, 2.
Class No. 508, Sept. 23, 1859.
46, 3, 74, 40, 15, 76, 28, 77, 8, 30, 67, 78, 18, 4.

GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
Class No. 505, Sept. 23, 1859,
72, 9, 2, 34, 22, 15, 59, 36, 28, 20, 27.
Class No. 506, Extra, Sept. 23, 1859.
65, 73, 68, 6, 3, 18, 26, 77, 39, 62, 52, 10, 15.

N. B.—Persons can have circulars sent them free of expense, by addressing WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, or Augusta, Ga.

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THE INDIAN CAPTIVE,
THE INDIAN CAPTIVE,
THE INDIAN CAPTIVE,
THE INDIAN CAPTIVE,

A THRILLING NARRATIVE
A THRILLING NARRATIVE
A THRILLING NARRATIVE
A THRILLING NARRATIVE
A THRILLING NARRATIVE

Of Life and Adventure on the Frontier.
Of Life and Adventure on the Frontier.
Of Life and Adventure on the Frontier.
Of Life and Adventure on the Frontier.
Of Life and Adventure on the Frontier.

COMMUNICATED BY LIEUT. HARDINGE
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TO THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
TO THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
TO THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
TO THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,
TO THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH,

Will appear in this week's number.
Will appear in this week's number.
Will appear in this week's number.
Will appear in this week's number.
Will appear in this week's number.

OUT AND FOR SALE
OUT AND FOR SALE
OUT AND FOR SALE
OUT AND FOR SALE
OUT AND FOR SALE

EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING
EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING
EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING
EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING
EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING

By all News Agents in the country.
By all News Agents in the country.
By all News Agents in the country.
By all News Agents in the country.
By all News Agents in the country.

"First come, first served," remember!
"First come, first served," remember!
"First come, first served," remember!
"First come, first served," remember!
"First come, first served," remember!

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 22 BEEKMAN-STREET.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 22 BEEKMAN-STREET.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 22 BEEKMAN-STREET.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 22 BEEKMAN-STREET.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 22 BEEKMAN-STREET.

THE COMMERCIAL POLICY OF NEW-YORK,
with reference to the
AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF THE STATE,
IN CONNECTION WITH
THE CANAL SYSTEM, THE RAILWAY MANAGEMENT, AND OUR STATE INTERESTS GENERALLY.

CONVENTION AT UTICA, SEPT. 28, (WEDNESDAY.)

By order of the late Rochester State Canal Convention, an adjourned Convention will be held at the City Hall, in Utica, on Wednesday, Sept. 28, at 11 o'clock, at which the above-mentioned subjects will be considered, in reference to the several important questions now bearing on the completion and efficiency of the State Canal system, and their preservation from conversion (by sale or lease) from a public highway into a private monopoly—together with the proper means for defence against that pernicious "discriminating" Railway policy, whereby freight is now transported *through this State*, between Western and Eastern States, on *better terms* than the productions and purchases of the people of the interior of this State are allowed to pass to and from New-York City, over railroads for which the people of this State granted valuable franchises and spent millions of dollars.

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State Executive Committee.

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GREAT EASTERN.
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With the *Illustrated London News* of Sept. 17 arriving here about Sept. 29, will be published a
SPLENDID COLORED PICTURE
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THE GREAT EASTERN,
on the Ocean under full sail and steam.

The size of this Picture is double that of any colored picture yet published by the London *News*, being 35 by 24½ inches, and is rather larger than four pages of the *Illustrated London News*. It will be the finest ever issued by the London *News*, and is, beyond question, the best Picture of the Great Steamship yet published at any price.

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The Revelation of Woman.	The Languishing of Love.
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Woman an Invalid.	The Young Mother Separated from her Son.
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What shall the Bride be?	Woman at the Meridian of Life.
Am I fit to create a Woman?	A Rose for a Counselor.
Woman requires Completeness in Love.	The Medication of the Heart
Love in a Cottage.	Medication of the Body.
Marriage.	Rejuvenescence of Love.
The Wedding.	Woman's Second Youth.
The Awakening.	The Wife Refines the Husband's Mind.
The Young Mistress of the House.	There are no Old Women.
Narrowing the home circle.	Autumnal Aspirations?
They should Wait on each other.	Is Unity Obtained?
Hygiene.	Death and Affliction.
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NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1859.

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I can testify to its exactness and completeness.—*Bayard Taylor.*

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Albion,

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From the Boston Transcript.

This volume will be welcomed by thousands of American readers, as it meets a want that exists in the public, and is prepared with much tact and ability.

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From the Boston Herald.

There have been many biographies of Baron von Humboldt, but none of that popular character that would bring the history of this great man—his varied attainments, journeyings, and successful inquiries—to the common mind. This volume fills that place.

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HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. CXIII.] CONTENTS. [OCTOBER.

DANIEL BOONE.
Illustrated by Eleven Engravings from Original Drawings by LOSSING and WALLIN.
THE WATER OF EL ARBAIN.
A VISIT TO THE GUAJIQUERO INDIANS.
Illustrated by Twenty Engravings from Original Drawings by HITCHCOCK.
AUDUBON'S HYMN IN THE AMERICAN FORESTS.
BEHIND THE CLOUD.
THE PIC-NIC.
COUNTRY LIFE.
THE LOVERS' QUARREL.
THE BLIND PREACHER.
THE TEACHING OF DEATH.
TWO MEN AND A WOMAN.
THE ROMANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE.
TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE.
UP THE SPOUT.
THE VIRGINIANS. By W. M. THACKERAY. (*To be completed in the next number.*)
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Arbitrium Popularis Auræ—A Rehearsal—Four Head-Pieces. From Drawings by the Author.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
Containing Anecdotes and Reminiscences furnished by more than Twenty Contributors.
FLOWER AND FRUIT PIECES.
Twelve Comic Designs by BELLEW.
FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.
With Two Illustrations from Original Drawings by VOIGT.

The October Number of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is composed, with the exception of THACKERAY'S "Virginians," entirely of ORIGINAL ARTICLES furnished by American writers.

This number contains papers from the following Contributors:

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Miss JANE M. FULLER.
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to enable them to select their route previous to commencing a journey. From present indications, the time is not far distant when every intelligent traveler will consider it just as necessary to purchase a copy of the Guide previous to starting on a journey as it is to purchase their tickets previous to entering the cars. Independent of its importance as a Railway Guide, as
A TRAVELER'S COMPANION
it is unequaled. It gives an account of railways and their progress, from month to month; valuable inventions, anecdotes and incidents of travel; thereby not only being an instructive and useful work, but also an amusing traveling companion.

CONTENTS OF OCTOBER NUMBER.

I.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the New-York Central Railway; with Phrenological Delineation of Character.
II.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—Progress of the Northwest; The Magnitude of the Public Works of the United States; The Railway Bridge on the Lehigh, Penn.; Philadelphia Railway Depot; Illinois Central Railway; Snow's Pathfinder vs. Eastern Railway Superintendents; New-York and Erie Railway; Railway Decisions—Important Decisions in Licking County, Ohio; Important Decision in Reference to Railway Grants; Deeds from Preemptors; Liabilities of Railway Companies; Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston; Willis' Celebrated "Cow-catcher" Ride; Cincinnati as seen by a Yankee; Terre Haute, Indianapolis; Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railway; The Wheat Crop of the United States—The Production of 1859: Grand Trunk Railway, Canada; Grand Railway; Louisville and Lexington Railway; Philadelphia [illegible] Locomotives; Judicious Advertising Always Pays; Newark and Bloomfield Railway, New-Jersey; Bloomfield, New-Jersey; Railway Maps; Chicago and Northwestern Railway, (late Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railway;) Dayton and Michigan Railway; New Route Between Detroit and the Northwest; Shore Line Railway Between New-York and Boston; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Time.
III.—NEW INVENTIONS.—Locomotive Fire-box; Pease's Gas Illuminator; Construction and Speed of Locomotives; Lighting Railway Cars with Gas; Sharp's Repeating Pistol; Recent Discoveries in Theoretical Science: Improved Surveyor's Chain; improvement in Steam-power—Fuel-saving Apparatus.
IV.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—'Tis So, by Horace B. Durant; One Hundred Miles per Hour; Or, Nightmare on the Rails, by an Old Railway Bird; A Pleasant Ride on the Towpath; An Incident in the Cars: "Girls! Have you heard Anybody say Anything about Me?" "Kerridge, Sir?" National Characteristics.
V.—UNITED STATES TIME INDICATOR, showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California; Trinity Bay, Newfoundland; Valentia Bay, Ireland; and London, England—with Illustration.
VI.—APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE, COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, and IMPORTANT RULES FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
VII.—A LARGE STEEL-PLATE MAP OF THE RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.
VIII.—THROUGH ROUTES, to and from New-York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East, and West.
IX.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
X.—A GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES, arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XI.—SEVENTY-FIVE MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.
XII.—NEW TIME TABLES, corrected to date.

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INSTRUCTION.

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Mrs. WILLIAMS will reopen her School on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,

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EAST 20TH-ST.,

Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 6.

A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of able teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be her unabated aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

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Will reopen their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.,
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

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FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
No. 48 East 24th-st.
Will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial. Fifteen teachers are attached to the establishment; German and Spanish taught. The French is the language of the school. There is a primary department.

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No. 866 Broadway, RICHARD P. JENKS, Principal.

This School will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars, with reference and terms, may be had at the bookstore of Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, or of Mauran & Philes, No. 55 Cedar-st.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
(with Gymnasium under special teacher,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 5. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, at No. 156 2d-av.; at Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the school. There is a preparatory department for boys from 6 to 8 years old.

MURRAY HALL.
THE REV. J. J. ELMENDORF'S SCHOOL
for young ladies, No. 101 West 36th-st., New-York.
Ninth session begins on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel. This school, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15. Mlle. Rostan is grateful for the encouragement given by her friends and patrons, which has enabled her to make valuable additions to the library and important improvements in the accommodations for her pupils, and she hopes that parents confiding their daughters to her care will find no effort is spared to give them a thorough finished education. The young ladies residing in the family shall enjoy the best opportunities for the acquisition of a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages, and will share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st. Circulars sent if desired.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies in the new and commodious establishment, No. 250 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 39th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use. Her school circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood, No. 411 Broadway, and Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for day scholars residing at a distance from the school.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton; location elevated and healthy, with 10 acres of well-shaded, ornamental grounds; competent teachers employed; highest advantages offered for music, painting, &c. Terms from $180 to $200 a year; Fall term reopens first Wednesday in September. For circulars, apply to Mr. Jas. Bates, American Exchange Bank Building, corner Broadway and Cedar-st.; Carter & Brothers, No. 530 Broadway; Jackson's Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway; or address the Principal,
ROBERT BOLTON.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—An English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 9 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will reopen on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims and practical life of the school may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S SCHOOL, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 12. Pupils are prepared for College or the counting-room. All the modern languages are taught by native professors, and in one department French is always spoken. There is a Primary department under an experienced female teacher. Circulars at Lockwood & Son's Bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

RAVENSWOOD FEMALE INSTITUTE, L.I., now in its twentieth session, combines every academic advantage offered in the highest city seminaries, with the social privileges enjoyed in a private family circle. For beauty of position and sanitary advantages, it is unsurpassed, and though within view of Central Park, is perfectly secluded. Circulars at Williams, Stevens & Williams', No. 353 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Crowen's, No. 699; Christern's, No. 763; and Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Forty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 2. Circulars may be obtained of W. W. Rose, No. 68 Cedar-st., and of S. P. York, No. 79 Murray-st., New-York; also, by applying to the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PROF. J. W. TAVERNER WILL REOPEN his School of Elocution at No. 24 Bible House, Astor-place, on Sept. 21. To secure appointments, address at his residence, Eastchester, Westchester County, New-York. Miss F. P. Taverner gives instruction to ladies. Prof. J. W. T. will accept engagements the present season to lecture, or give readings before Lyceums.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 32 West 38th-st. Mrs. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. Clark, Austin & Smith, No. 3 Park-row; T.J. Crowen, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON, Term commences Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th Sept., at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place. Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of Sept., to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st.—WM. H. LEGGETT will reopen his School on Monday, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; at Segee's, No. 826 Broadway, or the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

J. JAY GREENOUGH'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys, No. 11 West 27th-st.—The twenty-sixth year begins Sept. 12. The number of scholars is limited to twenty-five in each department. The course of instruction is systematic, thorough and efficient. Circulars at the bookstores or at No. 82 East 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 168 and 170 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. This Boarding and Day School, classical and commercial, will be opened on Sept. 15. There is a primary department.
Professor NOEL BERGIER, Director.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—Boarding and Day School, No. 293 Clinton-st., opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A first-class school—Professors in every department. Circulars may be had at the institution. A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, reopens on Monday, Sept. 12. Two departments, each under the exclusive charge of one of the Principals.
JOHN ARRELL, JOHN GOSMAN.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL.—AN English, French, Spanish and Classical Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, reopens on Monday, September 12, at Nos. 973 and 975 Broadway, Madison square.
P. M. W. REDFIELD, Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. Sandford, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. Fox, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY, NO. 43 EAST 21ST-ST., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) will reopen her French and English Boarding and Day School Monday, Sept. 19.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars containing particulars address the Principal.

LYON & KARGE'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., an English, Classical, French and German School, reopens Sept. 12.

THE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence its fourteenth year on Monday, Sept. 5.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES PALACHE'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 183 West 28th-st., between 9th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 218 4th-st., (corner of McDougal-st.,) on Washington-square.

MESSRS. CLARKE & FANNING, PRINCIPALS,
Opens its seventeenth scholastic year, Sept. 12, 1859.

Male pupils of all ages are received and instructed in all branches preparatory to business or college. The number of pupils in all the departments is two hundred. The Principals are assisted in Classics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, French, German, Spanish, Book-keeping, Drawing, Penmanship, Elocution, Composition, &c., by TEN experienced Professors and Instructors.

Advanced students of the Classical Department are just entering on the study of the authors required for admission to the Freshmen and Sophomore classes of College, under the tuition of Prof. JOHN MCFARLANE, who has, during more than twenty years of devotion to Latin and Greek classics, prepared many New-York students for Columbia and other Colleges, among whom is Mr. Orlando B. Morris, of this City, for the Freshman Class of Columbia College; Mr. Bernard Pratte, son of the late Mayor of St. Louis, for the Freshman Class of Yale College; and Mr. Cornelius King, son of the President of Columbia College, for the Junior Class of that institution.

The advanced classes in French have been placed under the instruction of Prof. DE GROS, who is eminent for imparting a correct conversational use of the language.

The central location of this Institute renders it easy of access by railroad and stage from all parts of the City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, while pupils to it from Yonkers, Irvington, New-Rochelle and Jamaica, L. I., are of constant occurrence. Circulars of full particulars may be had at the Broadway Bookstores, Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., Rayner's, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

The smallest boys are under the special care of one of the Principals.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, a part of the names of its 175 well-known present patrons are given as APPROPRIATE REFERENCES, viz.:

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.	Mr. F. A. Gerhard.
Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, DD.	Mr. John Gray.
Rev. Charles Fletcher.	Mr. Christopher Gwyer.
Hon. Henry E. Davies.	Mr. James E. Hadden.
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer.	Mr. James Hardley.
Hon. William Tucker.	Mr. E. O. Jenkins.
Julius Frankel, M. D.	Mr. F. H. Jenks.
A. N. Gunn, M. D.	Mr. George Jones.
Samuel A. Purdy, M. D.	Mr. Denis Julien.
Joseph Worster, M. D.	Mr. Whitten E. Kidd.
Mr. John H. Abeel.	Mr. Rufus S. King.
Mr. Thomas G. Arnold.	Mr. Jeremiah Lambert.
Mr. Robert Allan.	Mr. E. O. Lamson.
D. A. Baldwin, Esq.	E. W. Leggett, Esq.
Mr. Francis Ball.	Mr. Jno. W. Lewis.
Mr. John Castree.	Mr. Wm. N. McIntire.
Mr. Jno. T. Conover.	Mr. Hyman Nelson.
Mr. John B. Cornell.	Mr. James H. Noe.
Mr. Charles L. Cornish	Mr. C. L. Norton.
Mr. John M. Corwin.	Mr. Cor. M. Odell.
Mr. K. Couillard.	Mr. Isaac Odell.
Mr. Theodore Cozzens.	Mr. William Palen.
Mr. Robert Craighead.	Mr. Cortlandt Palmer.
Mr. Thomas Crane.	Mr. Theodore Payne.
Mr. William A. Cummings.	Mr. Samuel Perry.
Mr. Pearson S. Halstead.	Mr. Stephen Philbin.
Mr. Michael Hart.	Mr. Henry W. Poor.
Mrs. H. N. Hart.	Mr. Joseph N. Powers.
Mr. Geo. B. Hartson.	Mr. Henry R. Prall.
Mr. E. V. Haughwout.	Mr. James Price.
Mr. Albert Havemeyer.	Mr. David Quackenbush.
Mr. Henry Hebberd.	Mr. Josiah Richards.
Mr. N. D. Herder.	Mr. Philo Richardson.
Mr. G. Hessenberg.	Mr. J. P. Ringgold.
Mr. John B. Hillyer.	Mr. Martin H. Rose.
Mr. John Hofer.	Mr. R. W. Ryckman.
Mr. B. H. Howell.	Mr. A. H. Scudder.
Mr. James S. Hull.	Mr. Robert Sears.
Capt. Eli Hunt.	Mr. John R. Simon.
Mr. Theodore Hyatt.	Mr. George Smith.
Mr. E. Beadleston.	Mr. Andrew J. Smith.
Mr. S. M. Beard.	Mr. Daniel L. Starr.
Mrs. F. J. Beck.	Mr. Henry Stokes.
Park Benjamin, Esq.	Mr. Frederick L. Talcott.
Mr. Charles S. Benson.	Mr. G. R. Terrett.
Mr. C. A. Berrian.	Mr. Thomas J. Townsend.
Mr. John Besson.	Mr. John M. Tilliford.
Mr. Charles Bliven.	Mr. Peter H. Titus.
Mr. Peter J. Bogert.	Mr. A. W. Turnbull, Jr.
Mr. George W. Brainerd.	Mr. H. M. Valentine.
Mr. Melancthon Burr.	Mr. J. Van Nostrand.
Mrs. George Russell.	Mr. Wm. F. Van Wagenen.
Mr. Henry Butler.	Mr. Charles L. Vose.
Mr. George Cameron.	Mr. Edwin Wayte.
Mr. M. R. Case.	Mr. Charles A. Whitney.
Mr. Claus Dosher.	Mr. J. T. Wilson.
Mr. Justus E. Earle.	Mr. Anson Wallingford.
Mrs. Edward Earle.	Mr. Elias P. Winans.
Mr. James Elmore.	Mr. J. C. Withington.
Mr. John Foster.	Mr. John Woodhead.
Mr. Nathan W. Ladue.	&c., &c.
Mr. Jonathan O. Fowler.	

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
Term begins Nov. 11. $120 per year.
R. C. FLACK, A. B., Principal.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, having removed to the beautiful village of Flushing, beg to announce that they are prepared to receive into their family eight young ladies, to be educated in the best manner, with and as their own children, sharing in all the privileges of a pleasant home and the refined associations of literary society. The house and grounds are among the most attractive of this lovely and healthful region. Address the Rev. H. D. WARD, or the Rev. J. CARPENTER SMITH, Rector of St. George's Church, Flushing, N. Y.

MADAME RUTTKAY KOSSUTH WILL reopen her Young Ladies' School in Cornwall, N. Y., on Sept. 20. The location adds to the advantages of education the improvement of health—the vicinity being one recommended by physicians to persons affected with throat diseases.

Madame RUTTKAY would respectfully refer to the Editors of the *Times*, to N. P. Willis, Esq., and to Hiram Barney, Esq., Trinity Building.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., six hours' distant from New-York, commences its 37th semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1859, with experienced professors, large cabinets, spacious gymnasium, and location of unsurpassed beauty and salubrity. It offers very rare educational advantages. For circulars address the Principals, the Rev. C. V. SPEAR and the Rev. J. R. BOYD.

AMENIA SEMINARY.—ESTABLISHED 1835.—The Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School—male and female. Advantages—Healthy location, ease of access, thorough instruction from experienced teachers. Unsurpassed in music and painting. Students received at any time. Board and common English, $38. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, or GEORGE W. CENTER, Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Instruction (full English course, modern languages, Latin, music, painting and drawing) not surpassed in the City. Academic year commences Sept. 13. Pupils admitted at any time. Those desiring instruction in special branches received at proportionate rates.

CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY, Cherry Valley, New-York. G. G. INGELEE and J. A. FOWLER, Principals. Next session will open Nov. 3. One of the Principals will be in New-York through the month of October, and can be consulted at No. 74 East 15th-st., or No. 244 Pearl-st., where catalogues can be found.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—One hour from the City of New-York. As this institution has just commenced on the Fall term, it is a favorable time for pupils to enter. Terms moderate. For circulars address the Principal,
R. LOCKWOOD.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English, Classical and Commercial School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopened Sept. 12.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—LEXington-av., near 37th-st. Term commences Sept. 12. Instruction thorough in branches; discipline efficient. Philosophical and chemical lectures, with apparatus. Terms, from $10 to $25 per quarter.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Hackensack, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal—will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5. Terms exceedingly moderate. Superior advantages for obtaining a knowledge of Music.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Winter session of this boarding and day school will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars and other information, address Miss JANE R. BULKLEY, Principal.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—No. 335 Broadway, New-York. Teachers and Pupils introduced; Schools and Seminaries supplied; circulars and references sent to any part of the Union. Address RICE & ANDREWS, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Entering its twenty-third year, reopens its primary, commercial and classical departments Sept. 12. For circulars call on the Janitor. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

MISS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 20 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., one door below 33d-st., on Monday, Sept. 19.

MONS. L. DEGRAND-VAL'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL—Classical and Commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J.

MISSES MARSHALL'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st, bet. 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 12.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AVENUE, cor. 28th-st.—Will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 14. Rev. S. R. DAVIS, Principal. Residence, 163 Lex.-av.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College will be opened, after the Summer vacation, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

MRS. DIETZ, NO. 32 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her French and English School for young ladies, Sept. 15. The adult classes will be continued.

J. F. WORTH'S CLASSICAL AND ENG-LISH School, No. 237 4th-av., (one door above 19th-st.,) will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 12.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 23 Grammercy-park, will commence on Thursday, Sept. 15.

MISSES L. M. & M. R. GREEN, NO. 1 5th-av., will reopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on Tuesday, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL RECEIVE their class of pupils Sept 15, at No. 51 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MISS MORSE'S FRENCH SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1,076 Broadway, opens Sept. 12.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by N JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.
The eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For Practice and Instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS,
No. 348 Broadway, Appletons' Building.
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.
MARSH'S COMPLETE WORKS, new and beautiful edition, printed in colors, for sale.

McELLIGOTT'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
NO. 15 EAST 31ST-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.
FALL TERM COMMENCES SEPT. 12.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace, will reopen her French and English School for Young Ladies, Tuesday, Sept. 13. For circulars address the Principal.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASSALLE'S French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. To insure a thorough French education, new scholars are admitted only under 14 years of age. The majority of the boys belong to the best French families. The English branches are taught by two English professors. The Junior Department is under the care of Madame LESPINASSE.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars (gratuitously.) References: Faculty Amherst College, Dr. Lowell Mason, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Wm. Hall & Sons. Wanted—A French lady to teach music and French; salary $700. Also, a lady to teach music, English, and French. Apply, personally, SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNI-VERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK will commence its next term on Monday, Oct. 3. The Law Lecture-room at the University, Washington-square, will be open from 9 to 11 each day, when application for admission may be made.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TUITION, and thoroughly competent to give instruction in the higher branches of English, French (which she speaks) and music on the piano, desires a reengagement as resident governess in a private family. No objection to go South. Best references given. Address TUITION Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, A TEACHER IN an established boarding-school for boys, near the City. He must be a graduate of an American college, long experience, good address, moral and Christian character. Address INSTITUTE, Box No. 123 *Times* Office, stating salary, qualifications, experience, &c., with references.

A GERMAN LADY, JUST RETURNED from Europe, wishes to find an engagement in an Institute where she could give lessons on the piano and in singing; also, if required, in French and German. Reference—Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WITH MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the English branches, music and rudiments of French, desires a situation as visiting governess in a Spanish family in or near the City; best of references given. Address, for three days, SPANISH, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—TO ASSIST IN the junior department of a boys' school; an American, with City references, preferred; hours of attendance required from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Apply, this day only, at No. 872 Broadway, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FRENCH PROTESTANT GENTLEman (unmarried,) to teach French and Classics in Louisiana. Apply, with references, to the General Educational Agency, No. 45 Bible House, New-York.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY, A SITUATION as governess to small children, will attend to the sewing. Address No. 264 West 23d-st.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE
OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, BEAUTIFUL BRONZES, MARBLE GROUPS, PAINTINGS, RICH PARLOR SUITES, SPLENDID FOUR ROUND-CORNER ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SPLENDORS, LIBRARY, &c.

The whole comprising a very large and elegant variety, contained in the first-class residence, No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be peremptorily sold, rain or shine, to be removed within two days from the house,

MONDAY, Sept. 26, at 10½ o'clock,
By W. B. WESTCOTT & CO.

The parlors are elegantly furnished in rosewood throughout, including superb piano forte; three full suites splendid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in rich crimson brocade, and one in medallion moquet; elegant etageres, marble tables, marble and pier mirrors, costly lounges, paintings, Turkish lounges, reception chairs, brocade and lace curtains, &c. Also, elegant rosewood, oak and mahogany chamber and dining-room furniture of every description; rich China, ruby and other glassware, silverware, &c. Also, one of Robert M. Patrick's iron safes, as good as new, range, portable heater, &c.

N. B.—The furniture was all made to order, and is as good as new, having been but a short time in use. Reliable men will be at the sale to cart, pack and ship goods for strangers.

HENRY L. HOGUET, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BUFFALO ROBES.
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Salesrooms Nos. 26 and 28 Beekman-st.,
Will sell,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28, 1859,
At 11 o'clock,
At No. 53 Exchange-place,
25,000 BUFFALO ROBES,
By order of
Messrs. RAMSEY, CROOKS, SON & CO.

N. B.—These goods are the BLACKFEET and UPPER MISSOURI ROBES, and they are the LARGEST and DARKEST that come to this market.

The skins will be ready for inspection, with catalogues, two days previous to the sale. Terms liberal.

EVERY ROBE IS OF THIS YEAR'S COLLECTION, AND FRESH.

A. J. RENNIE, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, costly oil-paintings, splendid rosewood piano forte, solid rosewood parlor suites, bronzes, rich velvet carpets, &c., &c.

A. J. RENNIE, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, without any reserve, THIS DAY, (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, the elegant furniture contained in the five-story residence No. 70 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

The parlors contain superior velvet carpets, three magnificent solid rosewood suites, covered in maroon and crimson and gold satin of the most expensive description; Gothic and Turkish easy chairs in moquet and satin brocade; ladies' solid rosewood reception and arm chairs, covered in gold, blue, crimson and maroon satin; solid rosewood centre tables, with rich statuary marble tops; expensively carved rosewood pier, sofa and side tables; three costly rosewood etageres, with marble tops, plate glass doors, &c., imported expressly for the owner; ladies' rosewood work tables, bronze and ormolu clocks, elegant china vases, with the most chaste and expensive landscapes, painted to order in France; magnificent French plate pier glass, with rich and heavy gold frame; heavy embroidered lace window curtains and cornices; large and extensive variety of oil-paintings—the whole forming a very pleasing collection; superior rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, elegant case, finished all round, inlaid plate, being a valuable and costly instrument; rosewood piano-stool, covered in satin with an excellent and costly embroidered cover. Also, dining-room, kitchen and chamber furniture of every description, in great variety, well worthy the attention of housekeepers. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSE-HOLD furniture, rich Wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, solid pearl keys, one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 218 West 34th-st., near 8th-av. J. W. PORTER will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Sept. 24, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description, consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture, in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; solid carved rosewood center, sofa and pier tables, superior rosewood etageres, marble-tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs: rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases, and rich parlor ornaments, &c., with a number of fine oil paintings. Dining-room and Chamber Furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut glassware, pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, washstands, with marble-tops; costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth; cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, &c.

BROWN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 35 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting, in part, of suites of rosewood parlor furniture, mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, full sets of brocatelle window curtains, with cornices and pier-glasses to match; Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, oil do., gas fixtures, solid carved black walnut book-case; one very handsome solid oak chamber suite, extension dining-table, work-table, pier, card and centre tables, rosewood etageres, wardrobes, palliasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, washstands, together with an assortment of China and glassware, oil-paintings, engravings, &c.

Also, five fine sewing machines, in complete order.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 111 Nassau-st., the balance stock of a cabinet manufacturer, by order of the assignees, consisting of rosewood parlor suites in brocatell and hair cloth, mahogany do., mahogany library and secretary bookcases, extension dining tables, oak marble top buffet, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, Turkish lounges, Turkish easy chairs, pier glasses, writing desks and tables, mahogany, maple and rush seat chairs, enameled chamber suits, marble top centre tables, &c., together with a large assortment of unfinished goods; sale to be peremptory. By order of
J. W. MASON & CO., Assignees.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FURNI-TURE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, all the furniture in house No. 51 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by order of the Administrators of Elizabeth P. Terheun, deceased, consisting of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, carpets, oil-cloths, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT NO. 85 NASSAU-st., a large assortment of fine household furniture, containing the usual variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory. Catalogues now ready.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MOST VALUABLE BROADWAY property, in fee simple; a valuable lot just above Houston-st., 28x200 feet. Also the corner of Houston-st., 52 feet 5 inches by 100 feet 7 inches, in connection with a rear property 76x96 feet, making three fronts on Broadway, Houston and Crosby sts. There is no property to be purchased that will come in competition with this as regards the choice of locality and price. It is the highest ground in that section of the City, and admits of deep double cellars, is contiguous to all the first-class hotels, and desirable for any superior improvement. Parties wishing to purchase will call on the undersigned, who will either treat with them directly or refer them to the owner. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—I OWN IN THE VILlage of Belvidere, Allegany County, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, one two-story dwelling; also, one store and stable. The property is in good condition, having been built only a few years. It is a capital chance for any person wishing to commence business. I have no use for it. I will sell it for $650 cash. Also, a Barlow Patent Planing Machine, (new;) cost $2,000; will sell it for $500. Inquire of, or address O. C. PATTERSON, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, Room No. 23.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT No. 197 Henry-st.; the house is three-story, brick, with all the modern improvements and in first-rate order; the ground-rent is only $150 per annum, and has eighteen years unexpired. Will be sold low to close an estate. For particulars, apply to CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 269 Front-st., THOS. W. BIRDSALL, No. 31 Pine-st., or EDWARD WOOD, No. 180 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE SITUATION FOR A boarding-house or hotel at White Plains, opposite the new Court-house; lot 110 feet by 200 deep; building in good order; good water and fruit. Terms reasonable. Apply to J. F. JENKINS, Surveyor, White Plains, or M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, or to J. H. TRAYNIER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS brown-stone house No. 211 2d-av., west side, between 13th and 14th sts. The house was completed in the best possible manner, and was built for the occupation of the owner. The lot is 25 feet 9 inches wide by 112 feet deep. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SON, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING NOW OCCUPIED by the East River Bank, corner of St. Mark's-place and 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. It is finely situated in a rapidly increasing business neighborhood, and is a good chance for investment. Apply at the Bank, or of

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of
FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY,
IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA,
HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN;
ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c., &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 30 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

BANK-NOTE ENGRAVING.
AMERICAN
BANK-NOTE COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1859.
The business of this Company in New-York having been concentrated in the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, the several firm agencies of RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON, TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO., DANFORTH, PERKINS & CO., BALD, COUSLAND & CO., JOCELYN, DRAPER, WELSH & CO., and WELLSTOOD, HAY & WHITING, are discontinued, and all communications may hereafter be addressed to the Secretary.
This Company is now prepared to afford to BANKING INSTITUTIONS and THE PUBLIC, THE ADVANTAGES CONTEMPLATED IN ITS FORMATION, both as it regards the SUPERIORITY OF THEIR WORK *and the provisions made for the safety of the trust confided to their care*, and they respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to them under their separate Firm organizations.
Offices at NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON NEW-ORLEANS, CINCINNATI, MONTREAL and CHICAGO.
CHARLES TOPPAN, President.
WM. H. WHITING, Secretary.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents.

DRESSELL, FARRAR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 63 Wall-st.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Funds for investment on Foreign account. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted us by country Banks and Bankers.

EUGENE THOMPSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance stocks sent on application.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The undersigned commissioners, etc., will attend at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of October next, at 12 o'clock M. to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company, chartered by act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April 19, 1859.
EDWIN CROSWELL,
SPENCER KIRBY,
D. N. CARRINGTON, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1859.
N. B.—The business of the Company will be the transportation of passengers and freights by steamship between the ports of New-York and San Francisco.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD CO. of 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, September 20, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE OF THE FIRST of October next, on the ten per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity, at the office of this Company, upon all Bonds, the back Coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and Stock in this company accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE R. Co.} NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1859.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-York and Erie Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at No. 45 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 11. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the 30th September, and open the day after the election.
By order of the Board.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.—CORner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. Married women and children have by law exclusive control of all deposits made by them in this bank. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. allowed on all deposits of $1,000 and under. All deposits made on or before the 10th October will draw interest from the 1st.
J. N. LUCKEY, Actuary. S. K. GREEN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERtain certificate, No. 463, for twenty-six shares of the Capital Stock of the Phœnix Bank of the City of New-York, standing in the name of Delia M. Ten Broeck, dated 23d September, 1854, has been lost, stolen or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as application has been made by said Delia M. Ten Broeck to said Bank, for a duplicate of such certificate. Dated June 28, 1859.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M. All sums deposited as late as the 10th of October will commence to draw interest at once. WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary. President.

GROCERS' BANK.—NEW-YORK, SEPT. 19, 1859.—The Annual Election for Inspectors and Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY next, Oct. 3, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES COUPON 5 per cent. Bonds, redeemable in 1874, issued under act of June 14, 1858, may exchange the same for inscribed stock of same issue, on terms ascertainable on application to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage for a term of years, on improved real estate in this City or Brooklyn. Apply to JOHN M. ROBISON, No. 6 Wall-st., 1st floor.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK wanted, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS PAYING 8 TO 12 per cent. dividend for sale by JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

THE
GUARDIAN
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office in
Continental Bank Building,
No. 7 Nassau-st.,
Is prepared to issue Policies as follows, viz.:
POLICIES IN FAVOR OF AND PAYABLE TO THE WIFE,
Free from the claims of creditors.
POLICIES PAYABLE ON ATTAINING A SPECIFIED AGE,
Or payable in case of death before attaining such age.
POLICIES GRANTED TO CREDITORS,
On the lives of their debtors.
POLICIES GRANTED FOR ANY NUMBER OF YEARS,
PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH,
Quarterly, semi-annually, or annually.
DIVIDENDS DECLARED EVERY THREE YEARS.
And the surplus belonging to the policy holders returned to them in Scrip.
This Scrip bears six per cent. per annum interest, payable in cash, and is redeemed when the aggregate issue shall have amounted to $1,000,000.
At the same time, the Company is empowered by its Charter to purchase the Scrip for the benefit of the policy holders before that time.
This Scrip is not affected by the forfeiture or sale of the policy, which is a great advantage over the system adopted by some Companies, of subjecting the dividend to the same terms of forfeiture and sale as the policy by indorsing it thereon. This is clearly unjust, as the dividend is a surplus fund, and is rightly the property of the insured, irrespective of the policy.
The interest on the Scrip gradually reduces the premium.
ITS PREMIUMS
ARE BASED UPON EXPERIENCE TO THE PRESENT TIME.
No one class of insurers is required to pay the deficiency of others.
DIRECTORS.

JAMES T. SOUTTER,	WILLIAM T. HOOKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,	GEORGE OPDYKE,
THOMAS RIGNEY,	E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
JOHN T. AGNEW,	ROBERT SOUTTER,
WM. M. VERMILYE,	JAMES W. HALSTED,
W. H. PECKHAM,	FRANCIS W. TAPPAN,
JOHN J. CRANE,	FREDERICK W. MACY,
WH. H. WRIGHT,	E. T. H. GIBSON,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	W. T. HALL, Baltimore,
WILLIAM ALLEN,	WM. WILKINS, Baltimore,
	JAMES F. COX,
	JAMES W. HALSTED, President.

HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.
J. SMITH HOMANS, Jr., Actuary.
R. F. HALSTED, M. D., W. E. VERMILYE, M. D. } Medical Examiners.
☞ Further information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Continental Bank Building, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, or to any of its authorized Agents. All necessary documents can be obtained as above (gratis.)

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; 3:30 P. M. For White Plains—12:30 P. M.; 5 P. M., 6:15 P. M., from White and Centre sts. For Dover Plains—4 P. M. For Albany—8:30 A. M.—Mail Train.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Dover Plains—5:30 A. M.
White Plains—5 A. M., 7 A. M.; 5 P. M.
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
Albany—9:15 A. M.—Mail Train.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:10 and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 9:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATANO, at 9 A. M.; P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays [illegible] Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 2, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.
O. CHARLICK, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM SEPT. 5, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:20 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 2:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45, 8:30 and 10:35 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Sept. 19, 1859, trains going East leave Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for Riverhead at 10 A. M.; leave Brooklyn for North Islip and Deer Park at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Farmingdale at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Syosset at 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.; leave Brooklyn for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c., leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. (Sunday excepted) at 8½ A. M., and 3½ and 5½ P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6 and 7¾ A. M., and 3¼ P. M.

STEAMBOATS

TIME TABLE—SEPTEMBER, 1859.
SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
We'day. Sept. 7, 11	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 7, 3	P. M.
Thurs. Sept. 8, 12	M.	Th'day. Sept. 8, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 9, 12:30	P. M.	Friday. Sept. 9, 4:30	P. M.
Saturd. Sept. 10, 1:30	P. M.	Sat'day. Sept. 10, 5	P. M.
Sunday. Sept. 11, 7	A. M.	Sunday. Sept. 11, 3	P. M.
Mond'y. Sept. 12, 7:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 12, 2:30	P. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 13, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 13, 3:30	P. M.
We'day. Sept. 14, 8	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 14, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 15, 8	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 15, 4	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 16, 8	A. M.	Friday. Sept. 16, 4:30	P. M.
Sat'day. Sept. 17, 10:30	A. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 19, 7	A. M.
Tuesd'y Sept. 20, 9	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 20, 1	P. M.
Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 10:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 21, 2:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 22, 11	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 22, 3	P. M.
Friday. Sept. 23, 12	M.	Friday. Sept. 23, 4	P. M.
Sat'day Sept. 24, 3	P. M.	Mo'day. Sept. 26, 7	P. M.
Tues'y. Sept. 27, 8	A. M.	Tu'day. Sept. 27, 2:30	P. M.
Wed'dy. Sept. 28, 8:30	A. M.	Wed'ay. Sept. 28, 3:30	P. M.
Th'day. Sept. 29, 8:30	A. M.	Th'day. Sept. 29, 4	P. M.

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence *via* Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $6 25; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR FISHING BANKS.—The splendid steamboat CROTON, Capt. HOFFMIRE, will make one more grand Fishing Excursion to the Banks on SUNDAY, Sept. 25. Leaves 10th-st., 7:30; Broome-st., 8; Peck-slip, 8:15; Spring-st., 8:45; Pier No. 4, 9 o'clock A.M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Bait and lines on board.

NOTICE.—FOR BRIDGEPORT—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Monday, Sept. 26, the steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 P. M.; returning will leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10½ A. M., on arrival of the trains.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

OPPOSITION TO NEWARK—FARE REduced to FIVE CENTS ONLY.—The new and splendid steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Barclay-st., New-York City, on SUNDAY, Sept. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leave Newark, foot of Market-st., at 8 A. M., 2 P. M., and also at 7 P. M., landing at the Battery, New-York City.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—REduced rates of passage; Cabin, $2; Deck, $1; no charge for Berths. The steamer GOVERNOR, F. B. FRENCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 6, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply at No. 25 Coenties-slip, or on board.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEW-ARK EXCURSIONS DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).—Fare 13 cents. Steamer TAMINEND leaves Newark at 7½ A. M. and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M., also, with parties, at Newark. Connects with Belleville boat.

FOR FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN leaves Fulton Market Slip on and after Sept. 19, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Leaves Flushing at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Low fare, 15 cents. Excursion tickets to go and return, 25 cents.

IF YOU WISH TO ENJOY A MOST DElightful excursion trip, and take a view of the beautiful scenery on the East River, the public Islands, with the improvements, Hell Gate, &c., take the fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN. See advertisement.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE NEW RED ASH colliery, situate in Schuykill County, Pennsylvania, within 2½ miles of the Borough of Pottsville, with a most favorable lease of 15 years, together with all the improvements, consisting of slope, engine, breaker engine, breaker, &c. The slope has just been finished, and the work all completed for the commencement of the business of mining coal. The vein of coal is 12 feet thick, with favorable pitch for cheap mining. For information, apply at No. 430 Walnut-st., first floor, Philadelphia.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PLEASANT mechanical business in Brooklyn wishes to connect himself with a person having some capital, with a view of increasing the business, which is very profitable and safe, being exclusively cash. Address A. R., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO SELL—ON ACCOUNT OF GOING to Europe, a partial interest in a new patent, which has already paid $40,000. $20,000 will be charged for the right and $1,000 for investment, and none need apply who is not worth that amount. Address P. T. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, engaged in a wholesale manufacturing business in this City, and needing more capital, wishes a partner, special or active, who can invest $10,000. Address MANUFACTURER, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—ON reasonable terms, comprising steam engine and boiler, hand presses, cylinder press, types, &c. For particulars, apply at No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 7 Liberty-st., up stairs.

SHIP'S STORES.—FOR SALE—ONE OF THE oldest-established stands in South-st., if applied for immediately. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. M. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

J. T. BARNARD, STEAM KINDLING WOOD FACTORY—No. 366 South and No. 294 Front-st. KINDLING WOOD from the best of yellow pine, at $2 50 per load.

SHIPPING.

NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR THROUGH LINE
to
SAN FRANCISCO,
via
PANAMA RAILROAD,
and connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE, GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS, and SONORA, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at Panama.
DIRECT TO ASPINWALL.
The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.
THE BALTIC,
4,000 tons burden, A. G. GRAY, Commander, will leave on
THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 2 P. M.,
to connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, F. R. BABY, Commander.
THE ATLANTIC
will follow on the 20th October.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodation afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the only office of the Companies, on the wharf foot of Canal-st., to WM. H. WICKHAM.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....$130
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....
Second Cabin Passage.....$116
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.
Cabin Passage.....$15 | Deck Passage.....$6
The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on SATURDAY, Sept. 24.
Through tickets to the following places:

To Montgomery, Ala.	$26 00	To Augusta, Ga.	$20 00
To New-Orleans.	39 75	To Atlanta, Ga.	23 00
To Mobile, Ala.	35 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. And the JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS, SATURDAY, Oct. 1.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 24, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places, Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Atlanta, Ga., $28; Albany, Ga., $28; New-York to Columbia, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steam ship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, LOUTH HARTOP and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on TUESDAY.
YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.
Freight taken on moderate terms.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M. The ASIA will sail on the 12th October. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The undersigned begs to inform passengers going to California and New-Orleans, that the business will be continued from the old office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
The steamships NORTHERN LIGHT, NORTH STAR, &c., will leave the Pier foot of Warren-st. on the 5th and 20th of each month as usual. M. ROBERTS.

FOR HAVANA.—STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, authorized to carry the United States mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. This ship will be thoroughly refitted, and commence her regular Fall trips on Wednesday, Oct. 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS.—The ticket-office for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has been removed from No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to the office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, on the wharf foot of Canal-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GOLL, ADDISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. E. Goll retires. Samuel D. Addison and Joseph Addison are charged with the settlement of the business.
J. E. GOLL,
SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ADDISON BROTHERS, and will continue the importing of cloths, cassimeres and vestings as heretofore, at No. 110 Duane-st. SAMUEL D. ADDISON,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1859. JOSEPH ADDISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SAMUEL SNEDEN and THOMAS F. ROWLAND have entered into a limited copartnership, under the name and firm of SAMUEL SNEDEN & CO., for the purpose of building iron and wooden vessels of every description, and the purchase and sale of timber, iron and other materials legitimately belonging to and forming a part of said business—the copartnership commencing Sept. 21, 1859, and expiring May 1, 1864.
SAMUEL SNEDEN,
THOMAS F. ROWLAND.
GREENPOINT, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned is dissolved by mutual consent, on and after this date. J. M. WEEKS, who will continue the business, is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
JOHN W. FLINN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1859. JOSEPH M. WEEKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ROE & JENNINGS, grocers, corner 83d-st. and 4th-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent of the parties.—Dated New-York, Sept. 15, 1859.
S. J. ROE,
S. JENNINGS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between RICHARD MURPHY and JOHN DIMOND, and known as the firm of MURPHY & DIMOND, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. RICHARD MURPHY.
JOHN DIMOND.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PILOTS, No. 69 South-st., New-York, Sept. 22, 1859.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after this date all matter excavated from the Docks, Slips or Harbor of the Port of New-York may be deposited upon the Island or Shoal known as Oyster Island, or upon the flats lying South and West of Bedloe's Island, *and in no other place*, below high water mark.
Violators of this regulation will be prosecuted according to law. R. STURGIS, President.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MOSES F. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the store of Messrs. Draper, Clark & Co., No. 22 Park-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 16, 1859.
ARETHUSA E. CLARK, Executrix, &c.
s17-1aw6mS* ELIJAH F. CLARK, Executor, &c.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE PRESENT SEASON, in consequence of the departure of the company for Boston.
The sale of tickets for the Matinée Festival of today commences this morning at all the twenty ticket offices.
This morning will commence also the sale of seats for Monday's performance of IL TROVATORE.
TO-DAY, (Saturday,) SEPT. 24, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Last GRAND GALA MATINEE of the present season.
MADAME GASSIER AND CORTESI.
and all the Artists of the Company will appear WITHOUT EXCEPTION.
GRAND COMBINED ENTERTAINMENTS.
SIGNOR GASSIER,
having arrived in the *Persia*, will make his first appearance this season at the Matinée.
The performance will consist of
AN ENTIRE OPERA,
THREE ACTS AND SELECTIONS FROM THREE DIFFERENT OPERAS,
AND A
CONCERT.
First appearance at the Academy of Music of the wonderful young pianist,
ARTHUR NAPOLEON.
The following artists will appear:
MADAME GASSIER, MADAME CORTESI,
MADAME STRAKOSCH,
SIGNOR BRIGN

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REGATTA—A SECOND FAILURE.—There was yesterday, a second failure of the race of the New-York Yacht Club, not, as on the previous day, because there was too much wind, but for the reason that there was none at all. The fleet, however, assembled at the appointed hour, with the exception of the *Alpha, Maneuvring* and *Restless*. At 10 o'clock A. M., some twenty members of the Club were at Pier No. 4, where Mr. HASWELL soon arrived with the steamer *S. A. Stevens* to take them and their invited guests down the Bay. "DOWNING" was also there in the person of his son PETER, with every substantial comfort for the voyage. Everything in fact was right except the wind, without which, of course, there could be no sail. There was just enough, however, to beget the hope that there would be more, and with that expectation the yachts were at Owl's Head ready for the start at 10½ o'clock. There was a light air from the northward, and a strong ebb-tide when the signal to start was given. From the turn of the buoy to the Southwest Spit, it was more a drifting than a sail, however; and afterwards, until sundown, it was all drift, for with the exception of an occasional cat's-paw, it continued a dead calm, the boats not even having steerage way, and drifting with the tide. The *Stevens* proceeded to the Light-ship to await their arrival, and some of the party spent over an hour in the company of Capt. COSGROVE, the courteous keeper of the light, when she returned, overtaking the fleet between Sandy Hook and the Swash Channel. Receiving several gentlemen on board, and taking the *Mallory* and *Narragansett* in tow, the *Stevens* now returned to the City, arriving a little before 8 o'clock P. M. The race will come off to-day. The *Stevens* will leave Pier No. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.—To procure reliable data respecting the direction of the different ocean currents, Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have been accustomed for some time past, to provide the various ships and steamers departing from this port upon foreign voyages with small, printed blank forms, to be placed in hermetically sealed bottles and cast into the sea at different places during the voyage; the date, latitude and longitude being mentioned upon the paper. When one or more are used they are also numbered. The finder is also requested to fill up and return the paper to the Messrs. BLUNT by mail. On the 23d inst. the firm received one of these little slips marked No. 2, which was thrown overboard in a current bottle from the steamship *Europa*, Captain LEITCH, on the 26th of March, 1859, in latitude 50° 46' north, longitude 19° 51' west. It was picked up on the coast of Ireland in latitude 54° 46' north; longitude 9° 15' west, on the 1st of September, 1859, showing that it had traveled in an east-northeast direction at the rate of four and one-eighth miles per day.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COLONY OF FATHER CHINIQUY.—Mr. M. J. PAILLARD, of Maiden-lane, acknowledges the receipt of $462 50 in aid of the Kankakee colony in Illinois, under the care of Father CHINIQUY. He also mentions the reception of a letter from Father CHINIQUY, dated Sept. 19, in which he acknowledges, with thanks to those who have contributed, the reception of $226 sent to him on the 13th inst. Dr. FAIRCHILD has written to say that the Board of Directors of the American and Foreign Christian Union, composed of gentlemen of various evangelical denominations, cherish a lively interest in the work of moral and religious reform in progress in that colony, and ask the Committee of which Mr. PAILLARD is treasurer to consider the expediency of holding a public meeting in this City soon, to diffuse information concerning the condition of the colony, and to do whatever may be deemed proper in order to promote its welfare.

DEATHS FROM DROWNING AND BURNS.—Yesterday the corpse of a man was found in the water at the foot of East Twenty-sixth-street. An inquest was held, but the deceased was not identified. He was 5 feet 8½ inches in height, stout, with auburn hair, top of the head bald, and was dressed like a longshoreman. He seemed to be about 43 years of age, and had been in the water some 18 hours....Another unrecognized body was also found yesterday at the foot of Spring-street, North River. It was that of a well-dressed man, about 35 years of age, stout, wearing whiskers and moustache, and 5 feet 8 inches in height....About two weeks ago, GEORGE MCCARTY while intoxicated smoked his pipe in bed, and set his clothes on fire, receiving burns which yesterday terminated his existence at the City Hospital. He was about 35 years of age.

PREACHING BY THE IRISH DELEGATION.—The several members of the Delegation of the Irish Presbyterian Church have arranged their engagements for preaching in the various City Churches to-morrow. The Rev. Dr. EDGAR, the senior member, will hold forth at the Cooper Institute in the morning; at the Rev. Mr. BLAIR'S in the afternoon, and at the Stanton-street Church (No. 41 Stanton-street) in the evening. The Rev. Mr. DILL will preach in the morning at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Nos. 49 and 51 West Fourteenth-street; at the Rev. Dr. THOMPSON'S in the afternoon, and at the Thirteenth-street Church (No. 115 West Thirteenth-street) in the evening. The Rev. Dr. WILSON will preach at the Madison-square Church (Madison-avenue, corner of East Twenty-fourth-street) in the morning; at Cooper Institute in the afternoon, and at the Rev. Dr. MCLEOD'S in the evening.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—Mr. GEO. N. COOK appeared before Alderman BRADY, at the City Hall Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and entered a complaint against STEPHEN H. BRANCH for an alleged libel upon his mother, NANCY COOK, and his sister, Mme. BAGIOLI, published in the *Daily Hand* of Sept. 1, 1859. The libel is contained in an article in the first number of the aforesaid paper, entitled "Rakes and Harlots in our National Capitol." It purports to give the personal history of one SALLY HARVEY, whose real name is alleged to be NANCY COOK, and also of her daughter, Mme. BAGIOLI, the mother of Mrs. SICKLES. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Mr. BRANCH, and placed in the hands of Officer SMITH. It will be returned at 10 o'clock this morning.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF ROME.—The Rev. W. C. LANGDON delivered a highly interesting lecture in Clinton Hall last evening. His subject was "Rome; Its Attractions and Interests, as seen and felt by the Tourist." Owing, doubtless, to the still threatening aspect of the weather, the attendance was not very large; nevertheless, those who were present enjoyed an excellent description of the often before described peculiar marvels of the City of Rome, without any speculations upon the tendencies or results of her Government, which might or might not have been agreeable to a miscellaneous audience.

MCCARTY AND HIS FRIENDS.—Councilman MCCARTY, of the Third Ward, and five of his associates, who were arrested on a charge of feloniously assaulting DANIEL O'BRIEN, a Custom House Officer, were admitted to bail, yesterday, in the sum of $1,000, for their appearance to answer the complaint at the Court of General Sessions.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—The International Cricket Match, between all England Eleven and Twenty-two of the United States, to be played at Hoboken, has been postponed until Monday, Oct. 3. There will be a match played at Philadelphia on Monday, Oct. 10.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church (the Rev. ASA D. SMITH'S) has been repainted and decorated during the Summer recess, and will reopen to-morrow. It has been closed for two months.

Police Reports.

SNOOKS LIBERATES HIMSELF.—The good-looking young German, John Frederick Snooks, whose patronymic has frequently appeared in the Police Reports, while being conducted to the Court of General Sessions, yesterday morning, to be tried on a charge of forgery, slipped his hand through the wristlet which held him prisoner, and became a fugitive in the cause of liberty. The runaway started on his race in Centre-street, and took a course through Pearl to Chatham, thence to the Bowery, from which he passed into Bayard, and thence into Chrystie-street. He was followed closely in the run by his late custodian, Deputy-Sheriff Evans, who last saw Snooks' coat-tails entering the door of a tenement house in Chrystie-street, near Bayard, with the intricacies of which Snooks is said to be familiar, and the officer the contrary. Here all traces of the fellow were lost, and Evans, in a disconsolate frame of mind, went to the authorities and related the circumstance. Indictments pend against Snooks for attempting to pass counterfeit notes on the Nassau Bank, of Brooklyn, a month or two ago, at a Maiden-lane stationer's, and at other places. Some of the counterfeits were found in his possession. Not long since he was arrested on a complaint of his father-in-law, for posting grossly scurrilous and libelous hand-bills about the streets in reference to that individual. This domestic matter was settled. The Police say he has not long been released from State Prison, where he had served a term for burglary.

DRIVING HIS HORSES IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.—Mr. John M. Pinckney, of No. 248 West Thirty-second-street, employed a Canadian named James Fitzgerald, to serve him as his coachman. On Thursday evening Fitzgerald harnessed up Mr. Pinckney's two horses, attached them to the wagon, stuffed the wagon-box with spare harness, saddle, bridle and other stable equipments—the whole of which, it is said, could not be bought for $1,500—and drove off, not intending to return. Desiring to travel by daylight he guided Mr. Pinckney's property to a livery-stable in Thirty-ninth-street, representing there that he was sent in from the country and asking to have his team fed and stabled till morning, at which time he intended to call and take them away. He kept his promise, but did not get the property, it having been a short time previously passed over into its owner's custody. The surprised coachman was collared by a watting Policeman, and led to Court. He committed to Justice QUACKENBUSH that he had not done right in taking the horses, and was committed in default of bail, to cogitate upon the mutability of human affairs.

CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Jacob Elkin, who, not long ago was arrested on "suspicion of grand larceny," but upon investigation was discharged, subsequently entered a complaint before the Police Commissioners against the officers Jourdan and Woolridge of the Sixth Precinct, who effected his arrest, for having solicited money from him. The complaint was examined and dismissed yesterday. Elkin was again taken into custody to answer the charge of perjury, for having sworn falsely in his complaint; and having been taken before Recorder BARNARD, was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

BUYING BRANDY WITH A BAD BILL.—Charles Callahan, a resident of Brooklyn, went into the liquor store of James Halloran, No. 587 Grand-street, and asked for a pint of brandy, presenting in pay a counterfeit $5 bill on the "State Bank of New-York." The barkeeper caused Callahan to be arrested and he was locked up for trial.

A FEMALE HOUSEBREAKER.—Louisa Smith, charged with burglariously entering the house of Dorothea Burns, No. 257 Houston-street, and stealing $10 worth of jewelry, was committed yesterday by Justice BRENNAN to answer.

A RETRIBUTIVE PROVIDENCE.—Philip McKeon, of the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, got drunk on Thursday night and beat his wife. She called for the Police, in the hurry to escape from whom, the unmanly husband fell down stairs, and fractured one of his legs in two places. He was taken to the City Hospital.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Academy of Music—Only $10,000 More Wanted.

An adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the stock for the proposed Academy of Music, was held last evening in the Polytechnic Institute. The Chairman, Mr. SLOAN, called for the report from the committee of twenty-five, appointed at the last meeting to obtain subscriptions. Mr. POLHEMUS responded to this call, by stating that the weather had been so stormy during the past week, that the Committee had had but little opportunity to discharge their duties, as they would have done, doubtless, under more favorable circumstances. He reported subscriptions amounting to $2,900.

The Chairman said that this made $12,300 of the additional $30,000 called for by the Board of Directors. After some desultory conversation, all of the amount required but about $10,000 was either subscribed for or some one pledged their name to raise the amount, so that the whole sum will undoubtless be raised within a few days.

A motion made to request the Building Committee to proceed forthwith with the work, was not entertained, because the Committee had pledged the subscribers that nothing towards constructing the building should be done until the whole amount required had been raised. Several names of prominent citizens were added to the Committee of "twenty-five," and the meeting adjourned. No more public meetings are to be held. The Special Committee and the Directors will meet every evening at their rooms, No. 9 Court-street, until the balance wanted ($10,000) is subscribed. This done, the Building Committee will commence the construction of the building forthwith, within one week after the subscription list has been closed. The gentlemen present, last evening, were quite confident that the $10,000 can be raised by Tuesday next.

A DISGRACEFUL OCCURRENCE.—On Wednesday night a private ball was held in Phenix Hall, on Court-street, near Dean, and at a late hour a gang of rowdies burst into the hall and committed all sorts of outrages. Their first movement was to turn off the gas. The lights extinguished, they commenced an indiscriminate attack upon all present. The women were subjected to the most gross treatment, and several of them had nearly all their clothes torn off. The male portion of those who occupied the hall, offered no serious resistance to the invading force, but ran to the Third Precinct Station-house and called for assistance. Sergeant SMITH and Officer WILSON promptly responded to the call, but when they arrived the ruffians had taken their departure. Officer WILSON subsequently arrested a man named THOMAS CONNORS, who was identified as a party to the outrage, but upon going before Justice CORNWELL yesterday there was no one to prefer a complaint, and he was discharged.

THE PROSPECT HILL PARK.—A meeting of the South Brooklyn Association will be held in Carroll Hill Hall this evening, when the special subjects for consideration will be the proposed Prospect Hill Park, embracing about 300 acres on Prospect Hill and vicinity, and including within its limits the new reservoir, and also the proposed improvements at Hamilton-avenue Ferry.

ACCIDENT AT FULTON FERRY.—A little girl named MEHAN, when leaving one of the Fulton Ferry boats last evening, with her mother, had one foot badly crushed between the boat and bridge. The injured girl was taken to her home in Johnson-street.

At a special meeting of the Trustees of the American Bank Note Company, held Sept. 23, 1859, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It hath pleased Almighty God to remove from this scene of labor our friend FREEMAN RAWDON, one of the original corporators of this Company, and a member of its Board of Trustees; and

Whereas, This Board, in special meeting assembled, desire to recognize the great lesson which this event brings to us, to record our esteem for the man, and to express our earnest and sincere sympathy with his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of FREEMAN RAWDON we are again called to the contemplation of our own mortality, and the admonition that no station, no eminence, no usefulness exempt the living from the certain doom which falls alike on all.

Resolved, That the personal character of FREEMAN RAWDON, no less than his distinction as an artist, his resolute decision, untiring energy, devoted friendship, united to a refined artistic taste, has materially advanced the profession to which he belonged, and endeared his memory to us, leaving behind the fragrance of consolation to those who mourn his loss.

Resolved, That this Board painfully feels the loss sustained by it, and by the corporation of which he was a distinguished member.

Resolved, That in the endeavor to express our sympathy in the sorrow of his mourning friends, we realize the importance of language, and yield to the impressive power of Silence, commending them to Him who tempers the wind to the tenderness of all his children.

Resolved, That this office be closed, and that this Board and Corporation will attend in a body the funeral of our deceased associate, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

Resolved, That these proceedings be recorded on the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the family of deceased.

W. H. WHITING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 23, 1859.

[Advertisement.]

The Rev. Jos. MCKEE, Pastor West Dutch Reformed Church, New-York City, recommends Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer.

The Rev. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Conn.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer has met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow.

The Rev. B. BRUCE, Newmarket, Ill.—Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer acted like a charm. If you wish to refer to me you can.

The Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.—You would be astonished to see the many calls I have to know if my note to you is genuine, and if I really have any hair; and when I tell them that I have not quite used one bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, their wonder is inexpressible.

The Rev. GEO. HEWLINGS, Ephrata, N. Y.—You are at liberty to use my name if you think proper to recommend Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer.

One bottle of the Restorer will last a year.

Address all letters to

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,
WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER DEPOT,
No. 355 Broome-street, New-York.

Sold by all first-class druggists, &c., in the United States, Canada, and South America.

Wholesale orders packed as usual, in good order for exportation.

Be sure to get the genuine, with Mrs. S. A. ALLEN signed in BLACK ink to the directions, and in RED ink to the outside wrappers.

Circulars and wrappers copyrighted, according to law, and Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York, blown on large bottles.

[Advertisement.]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*, devotes his attention exclusively to Operative Surgery and Office Consultations on the more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. Hemorrhoids, Rupture, Fistula and Concealed Abscess of the Rectum are cured without knife or ligature, by a process requiring no confinement. Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 Fifth-avenue. At all other hours Dr. D. is at his private hospital, where spacious apartments and the purest air in the City, with separate nurses, are provided for those who require the more serious operations of prolonged dietetic treatment, unattainable at their own homes or at hotels.

The office of the *Scalpel* is at No. 1 Vesey-street, Astor House, where all literary and business communications must be left.

[Advertisement.]

QUERU'S COD-LIVER OIL JELLY,

Approved by the Academy of Medicine, is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil, and is very easily taken.

To be had of the inventors, No. 135 Fourth-avenue, and all respectable druggists.

PENEOLD, PARKER & MOWER,
Wholesale Agents, No. 15 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—It is not generally known that all the successful candidates last year wore KNOX'S hats. It was so though, nevertheless; and no wonder, for KNOX'S hats give a finish and a respectable appearance to everybody. His Fall style is in great demand, and are being worn by all the leaders of fashion. KNOX can be found at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ONWARD, STILL ONWARD.

GAZETT'S MEDICATED PAPER for the cure and prevention of piles, still retains its enviable notoriety, and is daily becoming a necessity, as well as a luxury.

Call and examine it.

For sale by all druggists, and at the depôts Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—The only reliable Fire-proof Safe in the world, having again sustained its celebrated reputation at the late fires in Oshkosh and Key West. QUIRK BROTHERS,
No. 98 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PARTIAL DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR.

Dr. HARTLEY begs to announce to those of his patients with whom he has been in communication, that he has, in compliance with their special requests, made arrangements to establish his Ear Institution in New-York; and he generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear, without charge until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils, by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate, purporting to emanate from him; and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be material to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses, ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude.

Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice, has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The destruction, by fire, of the Philadelphia Ear Infirmary, of which Dr. HARTLEY was the head—having released him from his duties in that city, he has established permanently his Institution, for the exclusive treatment of Ear Diseases, at No. 106 Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music, New-York.

Consultation and Examination each morning.

[Advertisement.]

The readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES are invited to examine the splendid assortment of English Medalion, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Oil-cloths, Table-covers, at greatly reduced prices, displayed in ten spacious salesrooms,

HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery,
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3,000 CASSIMERE SUITS TO MATCH.

At $8, $10, $12, $13, $15, $18, $20,

At EVANS, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The only known, reliable cure for Asthma. Sufferers with this terrible disease should not delay in trying these matchless remedies. They give, in a few days, perfect and permanent freedom of breathing.

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THE DEUCE YOU SAY!—No, not the deuce, but "Satan in Paris," a fascinating and brilliant drama, is repeated at Barnum's Museum this afternoon and evening. Miss ALLFORD makes a beautiful Satan.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—Fixtures of beautiful designs and finish will be found at the great wholesale manufacturing depôt of

WARNER, PECK & CO.,
No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY, NO. 707 BROADWAY.
First block below the New-York Hotel. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Ivorytypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MARRIED.

COWDRICK—COOK.—At Jamesburgh, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. George F. Brown, D. D., Mr. CORNELIUS COWDRICK to Miss FRANCIS E. COOK, both of Tom's River, N. J.

KINGSLEY—SMITH.—In Rockville Centre, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 22, at the M. E. Church, by the Rev. Mr. Gothard, Mr. WM. C. KINGSLEY, of Westmoreland County, Penn., to Miss SARAH D. SMITH, of the former place.

SEYMOUR—SHERWOOD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 22, by the Rev. James M. Sherwood, assisted by the Rev. E. Seymour, EDWARD SEYMOUR, of New-York, to S. JEANIE SHERWOOD, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

RAWDON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, FREEMAN RAWDON, Esq., of the firm of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, aged 57 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 10 St. Mark's-place, on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock M. His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

CLIFTON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Sept. 22, GIDEON CLIFTON, in the 45th year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 100 East 85th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

FLOY.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 22, JANE, wife of the Rev. James Floy.

Funeral to-morrow (Sunday,) at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 202 East 18th-st.

HICKSON.—In this City, on Friday morning, Sept. 23, GERTRUDE LOUISE, infant daughter of William H. and Gertrude V. S. Hickson, aged 1 month, 3 weeks and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 52 Bedford-st.

BARNES.—In this City, on Friday, Sept. 23, GEORGE BARNES, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 74 East 27th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 23, ANNA C., wife of William C. Carpenter, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 24 Oxford-st.

RAYMOND.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Mrs. ANN N. RAYMOND, aged 73 years.

Her funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock from the residence of her nephew, Mr. Wm. A. Pigot, No. 143 Willoughby-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, Mrs. MARGARET M. THOMAS.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, corner Bridge and Tillary sts., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock to-day.

JACKSON.—In Canandaigua, on Sunday, Sept. 11, MARY, only daughter of the Hon. Oliver Phelps, one of the original proprietors of the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," and widow of the late Amasa Jackson, of New-York City, in the 82d year of her age.

O'REILLY.—At Nyack, on Thursday, Sept. 22, Dr. PHILIP O'REILLY, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers-in-law, Dennis O'Donohue and Joseph O'Donohue, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 109 East 17th-st., at 10 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, where a Requiem Mass will be celebrated at 10½ o'clock, and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

GREGORY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, LEWIS GREGORY, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, Sept. 24, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

MORRISON.—At East Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Sept. 22, very sudden, Mr. DAVID MORRISON, native of County Derry, Ireland, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Middle Village stages leave the ferry and pass the house. There will carriages leave Grand-st. Ferry at 1½ o'clock.

GIBLIN.—In Dublin, on Saturday, Aug. 27, MICHAEL GIBLIN, aged 27 years, formerly of this City.

DEWITT.—In Newark, N. J., Dr. GASHINE DEWITT, in the 69th year of his age.

Friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Josiah H., No. 145 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Sunday, Sept. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DICKEY.—In Paris, Aug. 30, GRACE BROWN, daughter of Charles D. and Mary Dickey, aged two years and 6 months.

SCHENCK.—At Amherst, Mass., on Thursday, Sept. 22, CHAS. H. SCENCK, aged 14 years, 11 months and 23 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his step-father, Thomas Greene, No. 12 Washington-place, Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Sept. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 23.

$6,000	Tennessee 6s '90	88⅞	450	N. Y. Central R.	s30 81¾
4,000	Virginia S. 6s.	s30 94⅜	100	do	s30 81⅞
2,000	do	94⅜	200	do	s10 81½
3,500	Blyn. C. W. L.	100	50	do	s10 81¾
4,500	N. Y. C. R. 7s	101	712	do	81⅜
16,000	E. R. 2d M. B.	'83 65	100	do	b10 81½
20,000	E. R. 4th M. B.	40	650	do	b4 81½
1,000	H. Riv. R. 1st mt.	102	100	Erie Railroad	4⅛
2,000	M. C. R. 8 ₱ ct. 1st mt. s.f. ct. bs.	91	10	do	4
1,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	57	100	Hudson River R	s60 35⅛
500	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89	50	Norwich & W. R.	43
6,000	do	88¾	300	Harlem Railroad	9¾
10,000	Han. & St. J. R. bs	66½	100	do	b60 9⅝
3,000	do	66	100	Second-av. R	104¾
5	Bank of N. Y.	104	100	Reading R.	b30 45¼
10	Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	100	400	do	45⅞
5	Bk. of Commerce	99½	100	do	44⅞
127	do	100	50	do	45
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101¾	350	Mich. Central R.	46⅛
20	Bk. of North Ame.	107	242	do	46⅜
40	Grocers' Bank	94	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	68
50	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	s60 93⅛	100	do	b30 68
29	do	94	250	do	b10 68
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	79	400	Gal. & Chicago R.	75⅛
50	do	b60 79	200	do	b10 75⅝
50	do	78⅞	200	do	b30 75⅝
173	do	78¾	50	do	b60 75⅝
50	do	s30 78⅝	20	do	75
40	do	79¼	100	do	s10 75
133	do	s3 79⅜	100	do	s16 75
125	do	79¾	50	do	75⅛
350	N. Y. Central R.	81¾	100	do	b30 75⅜
700	do	81⅞	150	do	75¼
400	do	b60 81¾	100	do	b10 75⅛
200	do	b60 81⅞	200	do	75¼
200	do	b30 81¾	10	Clev. & Tol. R.	24⅜
250	do	b30 81⅝	86	Chic. & Rock Is. R.	69
100	do	s4 81⅜	50	do	b30 69
160	do	s60 81	200	do	68¾
			6	do	68⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Mich. State 6s	98⅜	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	s10 81⅛
10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	88⅞	200	do	81⅛
5,000	Virginia State 6s	94⅞	100	do	b60 81⅜
4,000	Missouri State 6s	8 43⅜	200	do	81⅜
3,000	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	101 ⅛	200	do	b10 81⅜
2,000	Mich. S. 2d m. bs	42⅜	50	M. So. & N. Ia. G. S.	23⅜
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8s	90	50	Panama Railroad	117⅞
20	Pacific M. S. Co.	79⅜	50	do	s15. 117¾
278	do	80	220	do	117⅜
100	do	b60 80¾	50	do	b10 117⅜
100	Erie Railroad	4¾	150	Gal. & Chi. R.	b30 74⅞
100	Reading Railroad	44⅝	50	do	b60 74⅞
50	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	6⅜	250	do	74¾

FRIDAY, Sept. 23—P. M.

The activity in the Stock Market keeps up, and another large business was done, to-day, on the Share list, though with varied fortune to the speculators,—New-York Central being firmer, and the Western Stocks easier than on Thursday. In the first-named the transactions were exceedingly spirited, and amount altogether to about 8,000 shares. The price opened at 81¾ ₱ cent.; receded at one time to 81⅛, then recovered to 81½ ₱ cent., and finally closed at 81⅝@¼ ₱ cent. Galena shares were heavily dealt in, opening at 75½, and finally closing 74¾ ₱ cent. In sympathy with this decline, Chicago and Rock Island was lower by ¼ ₱ cent., closing 68½ ₱ cent., and Toledo a fraction weaker, closing about 24. Michigan Central and Illinois Central were barely steady at the close, though in fair demand at the early Board. Reading fell off to 44¾@¾ ₱ cent., and Hudson and Harlem were both a fraction lower than yesterday, though without much business in either. In Pacific Mail shares there was a recovery, on the first sales in the morning of 1½ ₱ cent., the price this afternoon closing 80@80½ ₱ cent., cash, and 80½ ₱ cent., buyer 60 days. It is positively affirmed to-day that the Company's steamers will continue to carry the mails after the 1st October—the regular mail under what is called the Johnson-Nicaragua contract, and an independent mail, at rates of postages to be so regulated as to compensate both the Company and the Department, over the Panama route. These mail arrangements, and the recent acquisition of the fine steamers of the Collins line to run on this side, the friends of the concern insist will place the line upon a footing so impregnable as to leave the Vanderbilt opposition to work out its own results without danger to the regular half-yearly dividends on the Mail Stock. Panama Shares were in demand at 117½@117¾ ₱ cent. In State Stocks, Tennessee Sixes were ¼@¾ ₱ cent. down, Virginias ¾ higher, and Missouris steady. Most of the Railway mortgages were steady, and the 7 ₱ cent. bonds of the New-York Central in request at 101@101½ ₱ cent. The general market in the afternoon closed steady on the Bond list, dull for the Western shares, and firm for New-York Central and Pacific Mail.

In the Foreign Exchanges for the mail to-morrow, a considerable amount of credits on London were settled at 110¼ ₱ cent. with the leading Bankers representing BROWNS, BARING, PEABODY and others, who, in turn, are shippers of Bullion. The regular sales of bills to the Import trade were made at 110¼ for standard drawers and 110⅛ for Southern and Canada Bank-bills. The former finally closed,

On London, 60 days	110¼ ₱ cent.
On London, sight	110⅜ ₱ cent.
On Paris, 60 days	5f. 14⅜ ₱ cent.
On Paris, sight	5f. 11⅞ ₱ cent.

The business on France was not so heavy as anticipated, and the steamer for Liverpool will take the heaviest sum of Specie. The two steamers have $2,500,000 engaged, including $200,000 in Mexican dollars. It is stated that the English underwriters raise their charge for insuring Specie leaving this side after the 1st of October, but we attribute the liberal shipments in September rather to the free supply of Gold bars from California, and Mexican dollars from New-Orleans, and to the unexpected ease in our Money Market, which is converting into cash, on cheap terms, the recently created long paper—as well as 60-day acceptances drawn from Cuba—made upon the Fall sales of Dry Goods and other Foreign Merchandise, both through the Auction rooms and by the Import trade direct. The whole operation, after taking about $8,000,000 Gold and Silver, will leave the Banks about as strong at the close as at the beginning of the month, with the prospect in October of the comparative cessation of Specie shipments to Europe because of the competition of Cotton bills from the South.

The Discount Market undergoes very little change this week. First-class paper, outside of Bank, is not freely offered, and all select lists find buyers at 7@7½ ₱ cent., up to and including March dates. Fair names rate from 8½@10 ₱ cent. Short acceptances on No. 1 firms connected with the Havana and Southern trade, go at 6@6½ ₱ cent., 30@60 days. Demand loans are 6 ₱ cent. on Stock collateral, and 6@7 ₱ cent. on pledge of Bills Receivable. Some of the Banking firms, who ship Bullion to-morrow, called in part of their loans, while others were lenders on the same terms. At Bank the business moves on smoothly; some of the Northwestern and interior New-York banks are leaning on their City correspondents to rediscount their collections, which affords in particular banks an improved employment for Money. The Customs to-day are $125,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $10,000; disbursements, $114,000; balance this afternoon, $5,096,855.

Our well-advised Chicago correspondent writes, under date of yesterday, that the rain storm of Saturday somewhat damaged a small portion of the Illinois Central Road, near that city, on the border of Lake Michigan; and as this track is used by several of the roads leading into a common dépôt, the effect has been to retard the receipts of Wheat. This difficulty will be immediately removed, but at the same time the continued rain storm had interfered with the interior delivery. The seven weeks from the 1st August show the following comparative receipts of Wheat at Chicago:

WHEAT AT CHICAGO SINCE AUG. 1.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	40,617	54,745	45,363
Second week	94,859	101,057	148,855
Third week	192,876	208,374	193,407
Fourth week	516,460	404,783	421,745
Fifth week	866,502	355,190	520,588
Sixth week	364,741	356,520	527,122
Seventh week	364,238	236,152	587,223
Total	2,584,302	1,726,821	2,438,303

Our correspondent adds:

This is very little behind the movement of 1857, and in August of that year a good share of old Wheat was coming in, while this year all but a small fraction has been new Wheat.

But in viewing receipts as indications of the crop secured, this important fact should not be lost from sight. In two years a wonderful increase in the milling power of the interior has taken place, so that a large portion of what would otherwise come forward as Wheat, now comes as Flour. Take, therefore, the arrivals of Flour from August 1, in three years:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
First week	3,198	2,596	3,485
Second week	2